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Part One
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NOT SEEKING THE OFFICE

CARLISLE WILL MAKE NO EFFORT TO SECURE THE PRESIDENCY.

He Wants the Democratic Party to Set Itself Right on the Issues of the Day—That Done, It Will Be an Easy Matter for the Chicago Convention to Select the Proper Man to Head the National Ticket.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Secretary Carlisle this evening gave out for publication a copy of a letter to Chairman Long of the Democratic State Central Committee of Kentucky, in which he announces that he will not make any effort to secure the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. The letter is as follows:

Your favor of March 30, in which you say, in substance, that many of my friends in Kentucky and elsewhere desire me to become a candidate before the approaching National Democratic Convention for nomination for the office of President, and requesting me to give "some authoritative or definite expression" upon the subject, was duly received and has been maturely considered.

Many communications upon the same subject and of similar import have been received from friends in different parts of the country, and, while very grateful for these numerous expressions of confidence and esteem upon the part of my Democratic fellow-citizens, I have not been able to reach the conclusion that the existing conditions require me to comply with their requests by authorizing them to announce me as a candidate for the Presidential nomination.

While I feel a profound interest in the welfare of my party, I am much more concerned about its declaration of principles than in its selection of candidates, because, in my opinion, its failure or success at the election, as well as its capacity for useful service to the country in the future, depend upon the position it takes or omits to take upon the public questions now engaging the attention of the people, and especially the questions affecting the monetary system of the country and the character and amount of taxation to be imposed upon our citizens.

Its position upon these and other subjects having been agreed upon, and clearly and distinctly announced, the convention ought to have no difficulty in selecting an acceptable candidate who will fairly represent its views; and, in order that its deliberations may be embarrassed as little as possible by the contentions of rival aspirants and their friends, I think my duty to the party will be best performed by declining to participate in a contest for the nomination.

The obligations assumed when I accepted my present official position require me to devote my entire time and attention to the public interests committed to my charge, and I shall continue to discharge the duties imposed upon me to the best of my ability and in such a manner as will in my judgment most certainly promote the true interests of the country, and if in the opinion of my fellow-Democrats in Kentucky my services entitle me to their commendation and approval, I would regard their indorsement of my public course as an ample reward for the little I have been able to accomplish in behalf of honest administration and a sound financial policy.

Mr. Carlisle's letter was sent to Chairman Long last night.

BOIES FOR PRESIDENT.

His Friends Will Offer Him at Chicago as a Free-Silver Democrat.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, April 5.—The free-silver Democrats of Iowa will make an effort to capture the State Convention, and they will be assisted by ex-Gov. Boies. Mr. Boies says he would be willing to go to Chicago as a delegate at large from Iowa, if the platform should declare for free silver.

It is proposed to push Boies for the Democratic nomination for President. His friends in Iowa say they will have the help of silver Democrats all over the West. In a recent letter Mr. Boies said

I am in full accord with your views that some plan should be adopted by which, as nearly as practical, a full and explicit showing of the sentiment of a majority of the Democratic Party in the State upon the question of the currency reform, and especially upon the question of the free coinage of silver as money of final redemption, may be had, and inasmuch as I am now unable to suggest a method by which we would be more likely to accomplish that end than the one suggested by your letter, I have concluded to adopt your suggestion, and allow the use of my name as a candidate for delegate at large to the Chicago Convention, with the understanding, however, that if our State Convention at Dubuque, by resolution or otherwise, approves of our present financial policy, I will not be expected to serve.

Mr. Boies wrote in answer to a letter sent him by C. A. Walsh and E. W. Curry of the Democratic State Central Committee and hundreds of prominent Democrats. This letter suggests that there may be a bolt at Chicago if the convention shall declare for gold.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 5.—Democratic conventions were held yesterday in seventeen Missouri counties to elect delegates to the State Convention. Every convention but that of Warren County passed free-silver resolutions. The majority of the conventions instructed their delegates to vote for Gov. Stone, Senators Vest and Cockrell and ex-Congressman Bland for delegates at large.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 5.—Tipton County, upon which Congressman Josiah Patterson so necessarily was relying for renomination, held its primary election yesterday, and the silver Democrats carried it by an overwhelming majority. This practically defeats Col. Patterson's ambition to be returned to Congress.

ESTERS WAS A LIVING TORCH.

Cigar in Vest Pocket Started a Fire That Cost Him His Life.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 5.—Peter Esters, sixty-one years old, who was employed on the farm of Andrew Knaus, at Fresh Ponds, seven miles from this city, was burned to death last evening, in a peculiar manner. He drove from the farm to Milltown yesterday afternoon to purchase groceries for his employer. After purchasing the goods, he spent some time drinking. He left Milltown to drive to the farm about 5 o'clock.

He became sleepy while on the way. He had a lighted cigar in his month, and while sleepy placed it in one of his vest pockets. The cigar caused his pocket to catch fire. It is supposed that there were matches in the pocket. The wind was blowing strongly, and by the time the heat awakened the man the flames had begun to burn his clothing fiercely. He tried to tear the burning portions from him, and his cries of pain frightened the horse, which started to run.

John Porchard and a Mr. Baker saw the living torch coming toward them, and stopped the horse before he had run far. They dragged Esters from the wagon and extinguished the fire in his clothing. He was then placed in the wagon and was driven to the nearest farmhouse, where his clothing was removed and his body rubbed with grease. The flesh on his stomach, under where the fire first started, was burned almost through.

While suffering, Esters begged those who were trying to relieve his sufferings to cut his throat and put him out of pain. He was able to tell how the fire started. He struggled and fought with his rescuers and others who aided them after reaching the farmhouse, and tried to get something with which to end his life. He begged for a pistol or a knife, or to be allowed to throw himself into a well.

The ambulance from this city was sent for, and went to the house where Esters was. He was placed in the ambulance, and it started for this city. Esters died on the way, and his body was taken to the morgue.

BOUND TO HAVE A DIVORCE.

Martin H. Rohrback Failed Three Times and Is Trying Again.

PERRY, Oklahoma Territory, April 5.—Martin H. Rohrback has sued his wife, Susan M., for divorce in the District Court here. From records of the court it appears that this is the fourth suit filed by Mr. Rohrback, who is a well-known citizen of Baltimore, Md.

He married his present wife in Baltimore in 1886, and very soon after the marriage filed a suit for divorce on the ground of cruelty. Rohrback failed to get a decree and the case was taken into another court, and he failed again.

He then filed suit here, and the court refused a decree, and yesterday he filed another suit. His wife lives in Washington, D. C.

THE NEW BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Nine Cases in Which Merchants May Be Made Involuntary Bankrupts.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The new Bankruptcy bill, which will be reported to the House at an early day, it is stated by a member of the House Judiciary Committee, now engaged in completing the measure, has already been stripped of the severe features of the old Torrey bill. It will be a compromise between those who demand a law for voluntary bankruptcy only and those who demand the involuntary feature.

Involuntary bankruptcy may be forced only in the following cases: When a debtor absconds or conceals himself for four months with intent to defraud; when a debtor has failed, if his property is levied on for $500 or more, he being insolvent, to release the property; when he has made a transfer of some of his property for the purpose of defrauding his creditors and has not regained the same within ten days; when he has made an assignment; when, while insolvent, he has permitted a preference operating for ten days; when he has permitted a fradulent judgment; when he has for ten days secreted his property with intent to defraud; when he has suffered executions for $500 to be returned "no property found"; when, while insolvent, he has suspended and not resumed for thirty days, and until a petition is filed, the payment of his commercial paper for $500 or more.

There seems to be nothing to fear from oppression of creditors in these provisions. Fraud and attempts at fraudulent preference or for suspension of payments for thirty days while actually insolvent seem to be the only causes for which a man may be forced into bankruptcy.

Discharges will be good: Except for tax debts, debts negligently left unscheduled, debts created by fraud or wrong, fiduciary debts.

The act does not apply to persons engaged chiefly in farming or to wage earners of over $1,500 per annum. A careful effort has been made to prevent the abuses, so much complained of under the law of 1867, of excessive expenses and fees of officers.

A radical change from the old law is made in this: The title to the property of the bankrupt does not pass from him until actual adjudications. Under the law of 1867 the property passed on the filing of a petition in involuntary bankruptcy.

"Insolvent" refers to a condition wherein a debtor's property at a fair valuation is insufficient for the payment of his debts.

GEN. HARRISON'S WEDDING DAY.

Ceremony to be Performed at 4:30 This Afternoon in St. Thomas's.

The marriage of ex-President Benjamin Harrison and Mrs. Mary Scott Dimmick will take place this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's.

The arrangements for the wedding have been in the hands of Gen. Harrison's private secretary and of former Secretary of the Navy, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy. It is the desire of both Mrs. Dimmick and Gen. Harrison that the wedding be a very quiet one, and to that end facts regarding the arrangements have been kept from the public.

At the conclusion of the ceremony Gen. Harrison and his bride will drive to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. C. Gray, 709 Fifth Avenue, where they will remain until nearly 6 o'clock, when they will leave for the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City to take a special car attached to the 7:30 P. M. train for Indianapolis.

All the surviving members of Gen. Harrison's Cabinet except Senator Proctor of Vermont were in town yesterday in order to be present at his wedding. Senator Proctor is in the West, and cannot reach here in time to attend the wedding. Gov. Morton, who was Vice President during Gen. Harrison's term, is expected, though a prominent Republican friend said yesterday that he did not know whether Mr. Morton would be able to leave Albany.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 5.—Russell Harrison and Mrs. McKee, the son and daughter of Gen. Harrison, did not leave for New-York to-day to attend the wedding of the ex-President and Mrs. Dimmick to-morrow, and they will not be present at the ceremony. From the time the Harrison-Dimmick engagement was first reported it was an open secret here that the children of the ex-President were bitterly hostile to a second marriage.

When she came here some time ago, Mrs. McKee, instead of going to the residence of her father, which has always been her stopping place while in the city, went to the home of her husband's family, and the only visits she has made to her former home have been for the purpose of removing her personal belongings. Mrs. McKee will leave for her home, in Boston, next Tuesday, and will not be present when her father brings his new bride to the old home, on Delaware Street.

MET DEATH WITHOUT WARNING.

Thomas Henry, Weak with Fasting, Fell in the Church Vestibule.

Thomas Henry, eighty-one years old, who lived with his son and two daughters at 3 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, died suddenly yesterday morning in the parish house of St. Paul's Church, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Lexington Avenue.

The old man had fasted in preparation for the performance of his Easter duty, and walked from his home to the church in company with his children. In the vestibule of the church he was taken suddenly ill. Father MacAran was standing at the door. He assisted the son to carry the old man into the parish house. Mr. Henry grew unconscious there and died while Father McAran was administering the last sacrament.

Nine o'clock mass had just begun inside the church. In hurrying to be in time the old man had overtaxed himself. The Rev. John McQuirk, the pastor, was celebrating the mass. Eight hundred people were in the church, but none knew of Mr. Henry's death. Prayers were offered for the repose of his soul.

A doctor was called into the parish house, but Mr. Henry was dead when he arrived.

G. A. Cooper's Sudden Death.

G. A. Cooper of Allentown, Penn., who took a room at the Broadway Central Hotel Saturday night was found dead in bed yesterday. In his pocket were found $6, a bunch of keys, a package of cigarettes and an empty vial bearing the label "Sharpe & Dohme, Druggists, Baltimore." An autopsy will be held to-day.

Heart Disease Kills an Old Man.

Abraham Sattler, eighty years old, father-in-law of Leopold Loewns, furrier, of 58 East Seventy-ninth Street, died suddenly of heart disease Saturday night at the home of his son-in-law, with whom he lived. Sattler had not been in any business for a number of years. He leaves seven children.

Arrested After Nearly Four Years.

Francis A. Vincent, a well-dressed and respectable looking man, was arrested at the Imperial Hotel yesterday morning, and later was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court on a charge of swindling John J. Kant, a broker of 408 Broadway, out of $30 by means of a worthless check, in June, 1892. According to Kant's statement, in 1892 Vincent, who is the manager of the Cornish Piano and Organ Company of Washington, N. J., where he resides, borrowed of him $220. Later he gave Kant a check for $250 in payment, receiving $30 in cash. The check was thrown out by the bank and marked "N. G." About this time Vincent moved to Washington, and, according to Kant, has been out of the city continuously until yesterday. Vincent denied the charge, and was held in $1,000 for examination.

HARRISON IN THE FIELD

THE EX-PRESIDENT NO LONGER WAITING TO BE "DRAFTED."

His Indiana Friends Working Hard to Make the State's Delegation Solid for Him—They Want the Thirty Votes of Indiana to be Cast for Him on the First Ballot—McKinley's Growing Strength Alarms Them.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 5.—The Harrison campaign for the Presidency is under full headway in this State. The ex-President's friends have determined that it is not advisable to wait for him to be "drafted." The great strength the Ohio candidate is showing all over the country has alarmed them and convinced them that it will be better to do a little fighting for Harrison and not trust everything to a "spontaneous uprising" in his behalf in the Chicago Convention.

Thousands of Harrison buttons have made their appearance in Indiana in the last two days, and now Republicans in all parts of the State are wearing them. The inscription on the button is "Harrison and Success." The buttons were ordered by Congressman Lorimer of Illinois, who has written the friends of Harrison here that he proposes to vote for the General on the first ballot.

It is said that the button idea did not originate in this State, and the effort is being made to convince people that the movement in the interest of Harrison is entirely in the hands of representatives of the party in other States. It is said that Congressman Lorimer shipped consignments to every State in the Union at the same time the supply was shipped to this city.

The "Harrison stalwarts" here are delighted with the appearance of the insignia. They believe that long before the date for the National Convention the McKinley sentiment in this State, which only a few weeks ago promised to be too strong to stem, will have been smothered in the general demand for the renomination of Gen. Harrison.

Several of the delegates to St. Louis have been called here within two days to consult with the Harrison managers, and it is now believed there is a well-developed plan to draw every member of the Indiana delegation away from McKinley.

The original plan was not to have Harrison voted for in the convention until after the first ballot, but since McKinley has shown such great strength, it has been decided that he disposition to renominate the ex-President must make itself manifest on the first ballot. The anti-McKinley combination, which has turned to Harrison, has decided that if Indiana's thirty votes can be kept out of the McKinley column on the first ballot, the Ohioan's defeat will be certain.

GOV. BRADLEY A. P. A. CANDIDATE.

Story that the Proscriptive Order Will Run Him for President.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 5.—The Courier Journal to-day prints a story that Gov. Bradley of Kentucky has joined the A. P. A., and is the A. P. A. candidate for President. The statement is confirmed by his presence at the sessions of the Louisville A. P. A. councils.

The Courier-Journal says that Gov. Bradley was received into that order in the afternoon of Sept. 8, 1895, at the Victoria Hotel, in this city, under a special dispensation granted by State President C. E. Sapp.

The A. P. A. of this State determined, about the middle of last September, to indorse some one of the tickets then in the field. It indorsed all the candidates on the Republican ticket with the exception of Col. Bradley, who was the candidate for Governor on that ticket. With regard to the candidate for Governor there was some dissension. Gov. Bradley was not indorsed because it was said that some of his family were Catholics, and the A. P. A.s turned toward Thomas Pettit, the Populist candidate. It is said that Mr. Pettit would have been indorsed but for the fact that Mr. Bradley became a member of the order.

Several days ago, The Courier Journal adds, Gov. Bradley received a telegram from the Supreme Advisory Board of the A. P. A., in Washington. The telegram, it is said, was to the Governor to be of good cheer and not to withdraw from the Presidential race.

The further information was conveyed that the A. P. A. would have a majority in the Republican National Convention; that they were for Bradley, and would never vote for McKinley, because, it was said, Gov. McKinley had joined the Ancient Order of Hibernians some time since. It is said, further, that the telegram to Gov. Bradley informed him that Linton, the A. P. A. candidate, was off the track, and that both the Republican and Democratic wings of that organization would rally to his support.

THE McKINLEY ESTIMATE.

Grosvenor Claims 275 Delegates for the Ohio Candidate.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Gen. Grosvenor, the local manager of the McKinley boom, continues to elect McKinley delegates in advance of the meetings of the different State Conventions. His latest estimate of the strength of the Ohio Major, issued to-night, shows a total of 275 votes, with enough in sight to nominate McKinley on the first ballot. Gen. Grosvenor enumerates by States the alleged McKinley delegates already chosen, as follows: Alabama, 4; Arkansas, 16; Florida, 8; Georgia, 17; Illinois, 6; Indiana, 30; Kansas, 20; Louisiana, 8; Minnesota, 18; Mississippi, 18; Missouri, 10; Nebraska, 2; New-Jersey, 2; New-York, 4; Ohio, 46; Pennsylvania, 2; South Carolina, 6; South Dakota, 8; Texas, 12; Virginia, 2; West Virginia, 2; Wisconsin, 24; Indian Territory, 2; New-Mexico, 4; Oklahoma, 4; total, 275.

"I continue," said Gen. Grosvenor, speaking of his list, "to count the unelected delegates in Ohio and Indiana, which reconciles the difference between The New-York Tribune's figures and mine by the addition of 24. My claims in Texas, Oklahoma, and South Carolina differ from those of others who are figuring. Mine will be right absolutely, or will be under the actual result.

"The present week will not be an interesting one, so far as State conventions are concerned, the only ones to be held being those of South Carolina, Oregon, and Rhode Island; but during the remainder of April there will be at least 175 delegates elected for McKinley, and the first of May will see the number of McKinley delegates easily 450.

"There will be elected thereafter 162 delegates, from which McKinley will receive a large per cent. of the reserve force.

"The pleasant feature of this whole business is the fact that these delegates already elected, in large part, come from States which will also furnish Electoral votes to the Republican ticket."

While the friends of the other candidates take issue with Gen. Grosvenor as to the outcome of the struggle for votes, some of them are willing to concede that the last week has not been a bad one for McKinley. They have in mind the action of the New-Hampshire Convention, and the sorry showing there of Mr. Chandler, who popularly was supposed to have the delegates well in hand on a Reed basis.

While Reed continues to emphasize the fact by his silence that he no longer is the fearless Reed of old, his friends are in a sad state of mind over the developments in New-Hampshire, and many of them are charging Chandler with being a foe in disguise. Those who are suspicious of Chandler are inclined to believe the story started here that he attacked the fat-frying methods of the McKinley managers with the idea of creating the feeling of resentment in New-Hampshire which found expression in the indorsement of McKinley in the platform and the public declaration that the man from Maine needs to go into the convention with a strong following in order to hold the votes of the New-Hampshire delegates after the first ballot.

The letter which Chandler wrote to Senator Lodge after the convention and the reply of Mr. Putney of Manchester are regarded as very injurious to Reed. The cartoon published a day or two ago representing Reed praying to be saved from his friends and Chandler engaged in penning his now famous letter to Lodge is believed to be an accurate portrayal of Reed's feelings at this time.

It was the ambition of the Speaker to go to St. Louis with New-England solidly at his back, but already he has been notified that one delegation stands ready to desert him at the first good opportunity, and he well may fear a further weakening of his forces.

Mr. Allison still pursues the even tenor of his way without apparently worrying over the situation. He has had much to say in the Senate lately in connection with the different appropriation bills, and has impressed everybody with his grasp of affairs. Not a word for publication concerning his candidacy will he say, but in private he still conveys the impression to his friends that he is "very much in the race."

The fact that both Quay and Platt have gone to Florida has given rise to gossip concerning their intentions, and the McKinley men say openly that their departure has something to do with an attempt to secure delegates from the South in opposition to the Ohio man.

The statement was made some time ago that Mr. Platt had predicted that there would be at least 150 contests at the St. Louis Convention. This remark is being quoted now by the McKinley men in connection with his Florida trip. Factional fights in the South undoubtedly give room for contests, and it would be strange if Platt and Quay had not considered this matter.

Whether they get together in the piney woods and everglades of Florida and compare notes or keep on opposite sides of the peninsula during their stay in the land of flowers, it is certain their absence from their accustomed places is giving the McKinley men much concern.

The impression has prevailed for several months that the two bosses are working together with the idea of concentrating the opposition to McKinley and naming the candidate in case the Major shall be unable to get the nomination on the first ballot. While Platt ostensibly is for Morton no one with a particle of political sense believes he expects to see Morton get any votes outside of the New-York delegation.

Nothing whatever is heard here of the Morton boom, except when Platt's followers in Congress have something to say about it in obedience to his orders. As the Raines bill and other important matters have engaged Platt's attention of late, the boom has been neglected. It will be difficult to convince anybody in this latitude that it has any substance whatever.

The action of the Auburn Republicans, reported in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, to-day, in starting a McKinley movement in Central New-York, gives a good indication to observers here of the weakness of the Morton movement.

DR. DEPEW IN SAN FRANCISCO.

He Listens to Rousing Cheers for Candidate McKinley.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—Chauncey M. Depew was the guest of the Union League Club of San Francisco last night. In the presence of 150 distinguished Californians he described the beauties of California in language that aroused the enthusiasm of his listeners. Drifting into politics, he said:

"We are in a Presidential campaign, but the Union League Clubs have no candidates as individuals. They have preferences, but as organizations they have no candidates.

"In the Democratic Party the party is chasing the candidate, and the only man in sight is my friend Cleveland. But in turning to our side, what a wealth of candidates there is, and the beauty is that any one of them, if nominated, would be acceptable to the party. You can take any one of them."

He then mentioned Cullom, Manderson, Morton, Allison, Reed, and McKinley. While Morton, Allison, and Reed were applauded heartily, the name of McKinley brought the banqueters to their feet. Amid a wild waving of handkerchiefs the applause became almost deafening, and wound up with three lusty cheers for the Ohio statesman. Pausing until the noisy enthusiasm had died away, the speaker, with a touch of dry humor, ended:

"We are all Republicans; it makes no difference whether it is the statesman you are now shouting for, or the statesman I am shouting for, or the statesman of Iowa or New-England. We will get there just the same."

MRS. LANG SHOT HER HUSBAND.

They Had Quarreled over Rents and Did Not Live Together.

Mrs. Barbara Lang, who has been living with her three young children at 494 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, went to the house where her husband, Bernard Lang, has been living, at 378 College Avenue, yesterday morning, and fired three shots at him. One shot took effect in his right forearm, the bullet causing an ugly flesh wound. Lang was taken to the Morrisania Police Station, where a hurry call was sent to Harlem Hospital for an ambulance. His wounds are not serious. Mrs. Lang was taken to Morrisania Court and held in $2,500 to await the result of her husband's injuries.

Mr. and Mrs. Lang have not been living together for two years. They own the houses at 494 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street and at 378 College Avenue. The former is a tenement, and in the latter, a two-story white building, occupied by the Monarch Wheelmen as a clubhouse, Lang had a single room.

Lang and his wife have been in a constant quarrel over the rents from their property. Lang says that his wife is insane, and has been in an asylum twice. He has called at her apartments frequently, and both have quarreled.

The neighbors took charge of two of Mrs. Lang's children when she was arrested. The other was suffering with measles, and was taken charge of by the Gerry society.

SOME VIEWS ON RECIPROCITY.

Suggestion from New-York that Congress Should Leave Business Alone.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Committee on Ways and Means has received further responses to their circulars sent out some time ago to prominent manufacturers and business men asking their views on reciprocity.

Replies from agricultural implement manufacturers are generally to the effect that, as a rule, the tariff in South America is light and its removal would produce little results.

The Chamber of Commerce of Galveston, Texas, expresses the opinion that all commercial relations with foreign countries should be based upon reciprocity, and especially those with American republics.

The Board of Trade and Transportation of New-York argues that the principal of reciprocity should be recognized in diplomacy. Consular service to be controlled by civil service rules, and be adequately compensated, and the carrying trade to be fostered as far as possible by liberal pay for the carriage of mails on the ocean, as well as on land.

Carleton & Moffitt, exporters, New-York, says that if Congress would give manufacturers free raw materials and then let them alone to work out their own salvation, they would be perfectly capable of competing with all the world in exports. All they ask of Congress is to do as little legislation for the "benefit" of business as possible.

Killed in a Prizefight.

HAVERHILL, Mass., April 5.—Richard Ingram was killed Saturday night in a prizefight by Arthur Bradley. Both men worked in a shoe factory. The fight was for $10 a side.

BODIES FOOD FOR HOGS

HENRY B. BASTIAN'S DISPOSITION OF MEN HE MURDERED.

Piece of Cloth and Buttons Found in the Mire—At Least Three Victims, It Is Supposed—Colored Woman Who Once Worked for Him Missing—Fiend and Church Member—Men Searching for More Evidence.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., April 5.—The police, who have been making a search on the Bastian farm, at Geneseo, were led to believe by what they found to-day that Henry B. Bastian, who committed suicide March 13, when he knew his crimes were about to be discovered, not only killed three men who were in his employ, but that he fed their bodies to his hogs.

The men who worked on Bastian's farm and mysteriously disappeared, and who, it is believed, were murdered by Bastian, were:

KUSCHMAN, FRITZ, who has not been seen or heard of since the Spring of 1894.

LEWIS, MARSHAL, who also disappeared in 1894.

LAUDERBACH, JOHN, whose body was found in Bastian's farmyard April 2, more than a year after his disappearance.

It is said that a colored woman who had been employed by Bastian has not been seen since the day she decided to leave him.

In the mire of Bastian's hog pen two watches were found. Both show the effects of long exposure, and the cases are badly battered. Buried two and a half feet in the mire was a piece of cloth. Two buttons were dug up in the same place. From these discoveries comes the inference as to the disposition of the victims.

Among other startling disclosures is the unearthing of a hip bone near the chicken coop. Not far from where Lauderbach's remains were dug up was found a portion of a human skull. A wash basin to which clung a bunch of hair, was also unearthed there.

The searching party has been increased by two men, and to-morrow teams and plows will be set to work traversing the farm and adjoining property leased by Bastian.

Bastian was but twenty-seven years old, and yet, it is believed, he deprived of their lives at least three persons. He had forged his parents' names to the property they were permitting him to live on, and forged the names of other kind relatives and friends times without number; had been suspected of arson on a neighbor's farm for the purpose of robbery, and yet had gone out among those with whom his life had been spent as a happy-hearted, industrious farmer, gentle in disposition, a church attendant, and, in other words, an upright man in all senses of the word, who would harm no one, and would avoid trouble and run away rather than fight with any man.

When suspicion was first directed toward him, his neighbors openly charged that he was being persecuted. But the authorities held to their theory and their efforts to ascertain the whereabouts of men previously engaged in Bastian's employ, and when one by one these men were found to have mysteriously disappeared and not one of them heard from since they were reported by Bastian to have left his farm, the public was prepared in a measure for the discovery of Lauderbach's body, yet there were still those who doubted.

That Henry Bastian should have been such a monster the people of his immediate neighborhood could not believe, and the more hideous became the crimes laid to him the more they cried "Outrage!" in their defense of him. Ridicule and censure were heaped with equal energy upon a continuation of a course that would implicate him in so many diabolical deeds. The public mind now, though, is thoroughly satisfied as to the nature of this arch murderer, and to-day hosts of people have watched the search of the farm for further evidence.

NO BROADWAY STRIKE ORDERED.

Men Are Awaiting the Arrival of Leader Mahon from Detroit.

No strike has as yet been ordered of the employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The union to which many of the gripmen and conductors belong will not, it is said, take any positive action until the arrival of President Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, who is expected to reach this city to-day from Detroit.

The new surface railway employes' union in this city was formed only about nine weeks ago. Many of its members, however, belong to the older American Railway Union, Eugene V. Debs's organization, and this has set on foot a rumor that the threatened strike on the Broadway road is only a start in a vast scheme of Debs's to force the street railways into Government ownership by making them unprofitable to their present owners through a series of strikes.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the men was held yesterday, and in the afternoon they went to the Central Labor Union meeting in Clarendon Hall. Though not associated with the union, the men were admitted and an executive session was held.

A story was told yesterday by some of the members of this Executive Committee that a policeman in disguise had called at their headquarters at 220 West Forty-seventh Street and applied for admission to the union. The policeman, it was said, when recognized, admitted his identity, and declared that he had been ordered to report the movements of the men, and that the reserves were being kept in readiness.

TROOPS SENT TO OPELOUSAS.

The Governor of Louisiana Means to Preserve Order There Election Day.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., April 5.—Gov. Foster decided late last night that he would send a company of militia to St. Landry Parish to preserve the peace. He had been requested to do this by the Sheriff of the parish and the Mayor of Opelousas.

The Governor this morning ordered seventy-five men of the Washington Artillery to be got ready. These, with a battery and a Gatling gun, left here for Opelousas this afternoon.

No further trouble is reported from Opelousas, but it is thought best to have the militia there to prevent bloodshed on or about election day.

Commander O'Neil Returns.

The French Line steamship La Bourgogne, which arrived from Havre last night, had among her saloon passengers Commander Charles O'Neil of the United States Navy, who was recently relieved of the command of the cruiser Marblehead, now attached to the European squadron, by Commander T. F. Jewell. Commander O'Neil's term of sea service had expired, and he was ordered home, to await orders. Other voyagers by La Bourgogne were G. Engels, the German actor, and the Baron Ernst de la Grange.

Boy Blows Off Three Fingers.

JERSEY CITY, April 5.—George Prescott, twelve years old, of 742 Jersey Avenue, while wandering about the Erie Railroad yard at the foot of the Heights to-day, found a railroad torpedo. He carried it home and confidentially told two of his playmates that he "was going to have some Easter fireworks." The boys went to a vacant lot, where Prescott exploded the torpedo by hammering it with a stone. Three fingers of his left hand were blown off. He was taken to St. Francis's Hospital.

END OF THE STATE CLUB.

The Organization to be Merged in the McKinley League.

The announcement was made yesterday that the State Republican Club was to be merged in the McKinley League Headquarters for the State of New-York after May 1 next.

John E. Milholland, who has carried the State Republican Club upon his shoulders with very little outside assistance since last election, felt yesterday that the announcement of the change of names involving the death of the present State Republican Club was given to the public somewhat prematurely. The result was that he refused to make any statement on the subject.

The President of the new McKinley League will be George E. Matthews of Buffalo, who has been instructed to vote for Mr. McKinley by the Congressional district which he is to represent at the Republican National Convention.

Since last November, when Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton, Addison Colvin, and several others who are now devoted to the fortunes of Gov. Morton, whether they are Platt men or not, resigned from the State Club, it has been moving swiftly toward the McKinley camp. Gen. A. G. McCook, City Chamberlain, is still a member of the State Club, and A. H. Steele, who recently resigned the office of Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, is not only a member of the present State Club, but is set down as the Treasurer of the new McKinley League. Both Gen. McCook and Mr. Steele are warm friends of Mayor Strong.

YOUNG DUCK SHOOTERS' HARDSHIPS

Lost Their Boat and Were Without Food Three Days.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., April 5.—Lawrence Tuthill, Frank Tooker, and Scott Raynor, three youths of this village, had a rough experience on Great South Beach last week. They left Thursday on a duck-shooting trip, and crossed the bay in a twenty-five-foot catboat, intending to return in the evening. They took only sufficient food to last during the day. They anchored the catboat near the outer beach, and went ashore. A gale prevented them from reaching the boat again.

They were without food from Friday until to-day. The boys slept Thursday and Friday nights in a deserted fisherman's hut, but last night they slept at the life-saving station. They walked to West Hampton Beach this morning, crossed to the mainland, and walked thence to this village, a distance of fourteen miles. Their absence from the village for four days caused much anxiety.

SMALL PROFIT OF CUNARD LINE.

There Remains but £1,400 After All Charges Have Been Paid.

LONDON, April 5.—The annual report of the Cunard Steamship Company shows that the profits in 1895, including £2,000 brought forward from 1894, amounted to a total of £144,000. After the fixed and other charges are met there remains but £1,400. Hence there will be no dividend on the ordinary shares.

The report complains of bad business throughout the year, except in the cabin passenger branch, which showed a fair increase.

A MINISTER-BANKER INDICTED.

The Rev. C. L. Berry Once Escaped Being Lynched by a Mob.

PERRY, Oklahoma, April 5.—The Rev. C. L. Berry, leading Presbyterian minister of Oklahoma, was indicted by the Grand Jury on three counts at Pawnee, thirty miles east of here, yesterday, for receiving money in his bank when it was in a failing condition. He owned the Bank of Commerce.

Mr. Berry's bank failed four months ago for nearly $50,000, and when the vault was opened only $5 was found. At that time a mob tried to lynch him. He has been arrested and put under $5,000 bonds.

TREXTOR SHOT HIS DAUGHTER.

Intended to Kill Her Sweetheart and Was Telling Her So.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 5.—Miss Frances Trextor of Gold Hill, Rowan County, was shot last night by her father. She had a sweetheart, who took her to church. Her father, who opposed their courtship, secured a gun and awaited their return, intending to kill her lover.

She returned alone, however. While her father was telling her how he had intended to kill her lover if he had returned with her, the gun was discharged and the entire load entered her thigh, tearing it to pieces. Some believe the shooting was not accidental.

The Removal of Gov. Hughes.

TUCSON, Arizona, April 5.—It is said here that Gov. Hughes's removal was brought about by showing to President Cleveland several telegrams urging members of Congress to pass the Arizona school land lease bill over the President's veto. These telegrams were over the signature of the Governor. Mr. Hughes to-day said the telegrams were forgeries. He never had communicated with any Congressman or other persons on the subject of the land lease bill.

Miss Willard Has the Grip.

Miss Frances E. Willard, who was to have addressed the congregation of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Fourth Street, near Columbus Avenue, last night telegraphed the pastor that, as she was ill with the grip, she would be unable to be present. In the absence of Miss Willard, the regular Sunday evening services were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. E. D. Tipple, D. D.

Engaged to a Millionaire's Daughter.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, April 5.—The engagement is announced of Frank B. Loomis to Miss Elizabeth Mast, daughter of Springfield's millionaire Mayor, P. H. Mast. Mr. Loomis had charge of the newspaper bureau of the National Republican Committee in the Harrison-Cleveland campaign eight years ago, and was appointed by President Harrison to a French Consulate.

4,000 Houses in Santa Cruz Burned.

MADRID, April 5.—A dispatch from Manila says that the town of Santa Cruz, on the west coast of the Island of Luzon, 110 miles northwest of Manila, has been almost completely destroyed by fire. Four thousand houses were burned, and 300,000 persons were made homeless.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Sheriff Herring and Detective Van Leer made a raid on a barn near Bogota, N. J., at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and arrested eighteen tramps. The barn has been a headquarters for the gang. There have been many robberies and thefts in Bergen County recently, and the authorities think the tramps they arrested yesterday have been the perpetrators.

—Michael Nealon, who murdered Mrs. Mary Purcell in a hovel in the French quarter in New-Orleans in October, and was confined in the parish prison at New-Orleans awaiting trial, was found dead in his cell yesterday.

—A monument to Kozinsko was unveiled yesterday at St. Stephen's Polish Catholic Church, Perth Amboy. The monument consists of a terra cotta bust of the Polish patriot, on a shaft about 10 feet high.

—Mrs. Jane Pickering, sixty-two years old, who lived with her married daughter in Harrison, N. J., committed suicide Saturday night by jumping into a cistern.

—John Winfeldt of Paterson, N. J., started to light a fire in his home yesterday with kerosene. His clothing caught fire, and he was burned so badly that he died.

—A forest fire near Plymouth, Mass., yesterday burned over several hundred acres of woodland, mostly a young growth of oak.

RAINES LAW IN FORCE

Its Provisions Obeyed by New-York City Saloon Keepers.

DRINKING PLACES OPEN TO VIEW

Not Difficult to Get a Drink in Restaurants Which Hold Licenses as Hotels.

A SANDWICH COUNTED AS A MEAL

Clubs Generally Do Not Try to Evade the Law—Bars Closed and Non-Members Excluded.

The second Sunday under the Raines, or Liquor Tax law, was remarkable in this city in that there was general obedience to it by saloon keepers. New-York has never before been so "dry."

During what has come to be called the Roosevelt "crusade" of last year the activity of the police was mocked at by those who persisted in masking barrooms, and the "sidewalk committees" who kept in the neighborhood of places where the law was as ostentatiously violated as was possible, and whose members, whenever they chose, passed the pickets on guard and were served with what excise refreshment they chose to call for.

No committees or pickets were found yesterday by reporters for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. From the Battery to the Southern boundary of Westchester County the saloon keepers with very few exceptions submitted to the new law, which is so framed that those who are not crowded out of the business will find it so profitable in legalized hours that the temptation to sell in prohibited time and on Sunday will be resisted.

It may be that in a few instances barrooms

Spring

Medicine means Hood's Sarsaparilla, because Hood's Sarsaparilla is known to be the standard preparation for this season, and because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, $1.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

the clubs, theatres, and hotel centres, marveled at the evidences of submission to the law. He pointed out, as an illustration, the Powers, Minden, and Talley barrooms, at Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue, all open to view and inactive. He did not, however, call attention to the ease with which liquors could be had at many hotels, notably Trainor's, at 1,289 Broadway. At this place an order for a sandwich carried with it carte blanche for whatever excise refreshment the customer ordered and was ready to pay for. This operation of the excise law is under a hotel license. Hitherto on Sundays the barroom has been set out with tables for sandwich and "liquor" patrons, but the barroom was cleared yesterday.

So far as could be learned or observed yesterday the clubs either adhered strictly to the provisions of the new law or made it impossible to discover an evasion of it by non-members. At the Union League Club on March 29 the law was respected in letter and spirit. At the Manhattan Club the bar was closed, and visitors were rigidly excluded. This was the case at the Century Club. At the Union, Knickerbocker, Calumet, and University Clubs obedience to the law was asserted.

THE POLICE WATCHFUL.

Caught Some Who Violated the Law—Cases in Court.

The police were as active yesterday in looking for violations of the liquor tax law as they were during the week in either warning those affected by it or in giving information as to its scope at the various station houses.

Acting Capt. McKirvey of the Fourteenth Precinct, in which are a multitude of restaurants for many nationalities, instructed his men to make arrests in cases where meals were served in rooms where the bars used on week days had not been removed, and seventeen prisoners were found delinquent and locked up.

Altogether forty-five arrests for violations the excise law were made. March 29 there were but eleven arrests. In one case, at least, the offender defied the law.

Thomas Reilly of 508 West Thirty-seventh Street, was found selling "liquor" to eleven customers at his bar by Policemen Kuntz and Rogers of the Twentieth Precinct. The officers arrested Reilly, locked up the place and took the keys to the station house.

Later in the day Roundsman Pappen of the same precinct, when passing Reilly's place, detected signs of business being done in the rear of the saloon. He sent an officer to the station house for the keys, and on opening the front door of the saloon and going to the rear, he found Reilly doing a land-office business with an improvised bar that he had erected since he was first detected, to half a dozen men.

He had burst in the rear door of the store, and in that way gained access to the barroom, after the officers took away the keys the first time. The police again locked the place and barricaded the back door and took the keys to the station house. Reilly was taken to the station house each time, locked up, and released on bail.

In several instances, while barrooms were in plain view from the street, vending was done in rooms arranged for Sunday business. John Gessner was found early yesterday morning selling beer to eighteen customers in a back room at 1,957 Third Avenue. Magistrate Flammer, at the Harlem Police Court, held the prisoner for trial for "exposure" under the old law. Gessner's excuse was that he was entertaining a private wedding party. Gessner's lawyer's contention, that the new law did not go into effect until July, and that the penalty, twice the amount of the tax certificate, could not be enforced until the issue of the tax certificates, had weight with the Magistrate.

At the same court, Conrad Kiel, a waiter at Preussen's restaurant, 2,367 Third Avenue, which has a hotel license, was held for serving beer to a policeman with a plate of soup at the bidding of a guest, and was discharged. The ruling was that the guest had violated the law, if there was any violation.

Michael Kadel, a bartender at Andrew Fleischer's saloon, 1,801 Park Avenue, which has a hotel license, was also charged on a complaint that at 2 A. M. yesterday he was seated with a man in the rear of a saloon with glasses which appeared to contain liquor in view.

At the Essex Market Police Court Charles Seeley, bartender for John J. Reagan, at 66 Gouverneur Street, was held for serving "liquor" in a rear-room bar, the week-day one being open to view as provided by law. John Steitz of 111 Bowery and Otto Seeger of 241 Bowery were charged with violating the new law in their restaurants. It was shown that their every-day restaurants, in which were bars, were closed, but the offense was that their waiters passed through them to serve customers. They were held for examination next Thursday.

At the Centre Street Police Court Charles Diamond, a Greek, was held for trial for selling Easter eggs and giving away beer to each customer at 88 Cherry Street, early yesterday morning.

At the Yorkville Police Court Henry Masterson, a saloon keeper at Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, was charged with violating that part of the law which prohibits the keeping open of any door leading into a saloon on Sunday. The explanation was that this was done to accommodate employes of the New-York Central system, who were boarders and kept their keys and uniforms there. Masterson was discharged.

BUFFALO SALOONS WERE OPEN.

New Law Not Yet Enforced—A Dry Day in Elmira.

BUFFALO, April 5.—The Sunday closing provision of the Raines bill was not put in operation here to-day, and saloons did business as usual. It is expected that the order to close will be issued some time this week.

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 5.—The police enforced the Raines law to-day. The city was the driest in years, and not an arrest was made.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 5.—To-day is the driest Sunday ever experienced in Kingston. The new law was enforced, and all saloons were closed, the window shades were drawn aside, and even at the hotels drinks were not sold, except with regular meals. A little liquor has been sold in private houses, as a result of which several persons will be arraigned before the Recorder to-morrow.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 5.—The Capital City was dry to-day, for the first time, probably, in a century. The legislators could drink beer or whisky in their hotels, but Albanians generally suffered from the drought caused by the Raines law. There was but one arrest for not properly exposing the interior of a saloon. Twelve complaints for the same violation will be entered with the District Attorney to-morrow.

COLD SPRING HARBOR'S FIRE.

O'Neill's Store Destroyed and Many Buildings in Danger.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, April 5.—A large building owned by the Jones estate and used as a general store by Frank O'Neil, was totally destroyed by fire about 4 o'clock this morning. It was valued at $7,500. James O'Neill, who sleeps in the store, was awakened by the smoke and jumped from the window in time to save his life. The inside of the building was then one mass of flames. His foot was injured and he was taken to his brother's house.

The houses occupied by William Warren, Frank O'Neill, J. T. Demilt, and Charles Gildersleeve, also an old Episcopal parsonage and a grist mill, were saved only by the energy of the people.

The woods caught fire and and spread to a neighboring barn. The horses were all saved. The Fire Department at Huntington was notified and responded as quickly as possible, but not in time to save the store building.

There was only a small insurance on the stock, but the building was well covered. The origin of the fire, which started in the back store, is unknown.

"A SANDWICH IS A MEAL."

BROOKLYN'S ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY OPENS THE DOOR.

His Interpretation of the Raines Law Taken Advantage Of in So-Called Hotels and Restaurants in That City, and Many Glasses of Beer Sold to Accompany One Five-Cent Sandwich—Some That Evaded the Law Were Arrested.

The new excise law was not as strictly enforced in Brooklyn yesterday as it was on the previous Sunday. This was largely due to the manner in which the law has been interpreted by Assistant District Attorney William O. Miles, who Senator Raines stated had not read the law.

Mr. Miles informed the Police Captains Saturday that the clubs in Brooklyn would not come within the new law until April 30, and when the Captains asked him if restaurants could sell liquor with meals Mr. Miles said;

"A sandwich is to some people a complete meal. That is all that the man craves. We have no right, therefore, to say that he shall be deprived of that meal. A place where sandwiches and other light solid refreshment has been sold prior to the passage of this law may therefore be considered a restaurant. Of course, there must be no subterfuge. I would not say that a cracker is a meal in itself, but a sandwich is. A man with a restaurant of this kind has a right to sell liquor with the food. I do not think under the law that you have a right to interfere with these places if meals of this kind are served there. I should say that it is to all intents and purpose a restaurant."

Mr. Miles's views on this subject were received with great satisfaction on the part of many licensed saloon keepers, who saw an opportunity to abide by the law as interpreted by Mr. Miles, and yet keep their places open Sundays.

As soon as Mr. Miles's views had been made public that "a sandwich is a meal," the Piel Brothers, whose brewery is in the Twenty-sixth Ward, decided to keep open house yesterday. They closed the bar to all intents and purposes, but served drinks to their patrons. Fully 500 persons, men, women, and children—even babies in arms—were in the brewery.

A reporter who asked for a glass of beer was answered: "Can't give you a beer unless you buy a sandwich. The sandwiches are only 5 cents."

"But how many beers can I get if I buy a sandwich?" the waiter was asked.

"So long as you buy a sandwich you can sit here all day and drink beer," said the waiter.

There were some children in the brewery who did not buy sandwiches, but they got their beer. Their parents bought the sandwiches and ate them, and then ordered beer for the party, and the beer was served.

When the reporter informed a police official of what the Piel Brothers were doing, he said:

"Well, they are simply obeying the law as Mr. Miles has interpreted it, but in my opinion, which is privately expressed, and I do not want my name mentioned, Mr. Miles is opening the way to have the law totally disregarded.

"Why, if Mr. Miles's opinion in this matter holds good, every saloon keeper in the city will have the saloons open within a few Sundays. Of course they will cover their bars, but what good will that do if the intent is to defy the law?

"You may say it is not a violation of the law because the bar is closed, but suppose the saloon is wide open and crowded with people seated at tables, eating cheese sandwiches—a meal, as interpreted by Mr. Miles—has any sane man the audacity to say it is not a subterfuge to violate the law?

"If Mr. Miles's views are to prevail, then I have only to say that the Raines law is a worse one than the old excise law ever was."

The alleged hotels facing the Cemetery of the Evergreens, Cypress Hills Cemetery, and the other cemeteries in the suburbs were all open yesterday and were accommodating their guests, who dropped in for a "meal"—a sandwich. The meal was served and then liquors were handed out to the customers, or, as the proprietors called them, guests.

The new law was observed in Brooklyn by the saloon keepers. They closed their places promptly at midnight Saturday.

Between Saturday midnight and 6 o'clock yesterday morning the police arrested 32 persons for intoxication. There were 53 arrests during the same hours Sunday, March 29, and 77 on Sunday, March 22. The new law, under the interpretation of Mr. Miles, went into effect March 29.

It will be seen that there were 24 less arrests between midnight and 6 o'clock A. M. on the first day the law was enforced than on the last preceding Sunday under the old law during the same hours, and there were 21 less arrests yesterday than on the first Sunday the new law was enforced.

Conrad Laeger, the proprietor of Saengerbund Hall, at Smith and Schermerhorn Streets, was arrested at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon for violating the law. He had closed his bar on the ground floor, but had a temporary bar on the second floor, around which were twenty-seven Germans when the police arrested Mr. Laeger.

"They are my guests and were eating sandwiches," Mr. Laeger said.

"There wasn't enough fuel in the place to feed a canary," said one of the policemen who made the arrest.

Nicholas Schmidt, whose saloon is at 111 Stagg Street, was arrested. He had a keg of beer on tap in the rear room, around which were three men.

Angelo Ambatto of 70 Adams Street, was arrested for violating the law in having a keg of beer in the rear room of his saloon.

William Hille, a restaurant keeper at 4 Alabama Avenue, was arrested for selling and serving beer in bottles. He had no license.

The saloon at 213 Hamilton Avenue was found open, and Hugh Travis and James Craven, the bartenders, were arrested.

George Vanderbush evaded the law by having liquors on the second floor of 743 Kent Avenue and was arrested.

The police found a crowd going into Jacob Glaessgen's house, at 122 Johnson Avenue. They investigated and found him serving beer on the second floor. Hence his arrest.

Elmer Clark, the proprietor of a saloon at 79 Montrose Avenue, was arrested, as were also twelve boys who were in the saloon playing pool.

Eighteen men were found in the saloon at 59 Tillary Street, and John McMurray, the bartender, was arrested.

Peter Wicklen of the Shore Road and East Sixteenth Street was arrested for serving beer to men who entered his saloon through his kitchen.

John J. Spielbunger had his saloon, at 443 Atlantic Avenue, open and was arrested.

Matthew Costello of 205 Johnson Street was arrested for having his saloon open.

M. F. Hodges, a waiter in the Plaza Hotel, at Prospect Park West, was arrested for serving liquor on the second floor.

Superintendent McKelvey communicated with the various precincts at 8 o'clock last night, and subsequently said there had only been ten arrests for intoxication in Brooklyn between 6 o'clock yesterday morning and 8 o'clock last night. During the same time there had been forty-two complaints made by the police of violations of the excise law, such as not having the shades up, or the bar exposed, or for selling liquor in stores in violation of the law.

He felt perfectly satisfied that the law had been generally observed, and said he expected that the saloon keepers would pay more attention to the law as soon as they became thoroughly familiar with all of its provisions.

The large hotels did a thriving business. They served liquors to their guests only when they purchased meals, consisting of sandwiches.

SANDS SOLD ALL HIS LIQUOR.

His Was the Only Saloon Open in Flushing's Neighborhood.

FLUSHING, L. I., April 5.—To the thirsty an open beer saloon in this place to-day would have been like an oasis in a desert, but the Raines law was observed to the letter, so far as can be learned. Only one instance in which the law was openly violated hereabout is known.

Just across Flushing Creek, which divides this place from the Town of Newtown, William Sands's saloon did a rushing business. When it became known this morning that Sands's place was open, men began to cross the bridge to patronize it. Others arrived on the cars from the city, and although surprised at finding that business was being carried on, all availed themselves

Silver Mounted Leather Goods.

The Newest Colors, Finest Quality of Material, and the most distinctive Mountings.

Old Books Made Over in New Leathers. Mountings Repaired and Refinished.

Estimates furnished for favors and special pieces. . . .

THE WALLACE CO.

Silversmiths.

FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 26th and 27th Sts.

of an opportunity to drink, which was afforded nowhere else for many miles around.

Fully 300 men crowded the barroom and veranda, and it was said that more than twenty kegs of beer had been served to the thirsty ones before the authorities in this village learned that the saloon was open.

The police of this village had no jurisdiction over the bridge, although they could stand on this side of the creek, 100 feet distant, and see the steady stream of men that made its way in and out of the barroom. The place is in an unsettled portion of Newtown, being several miles from the Town Hall, and outside the immediate reach of the Newtown authorities.

A number of prominent citizens of this place, with Justice Clinton B. Smith and Village Trustee J. W. Crawford at their head, crossed the bridge this afternoon and witnessed the crowd in Sands's saloon. They say that no pretension was made by Sands to obey the law. The windows and doors were wide open and several bartenders filled the glasses and passed them over the bar as fast as they were emptied by the throng.

The party of citizens immediately had affidavits drawn and signed by about a dozen witnesses, some of whom, it is said, were served with beer in the saloon. The affidavits will be presented to District Attorney Daniel Noble of Queens County tomorrow morning.

It is thought that upon the information which will be presented the Grand Jury cannot do otherwise than indict Sands for violating the law. It is said that Sands thought he could not be molested except by officers in the town. He felt safe so far as Flushing police or citizens were concerned, as he believed they could exercise no authority on his side of the creek, and was quite sure that he would not be disturbed by the people of Newtown. The business was continued until all the beer and liquor on hand had been sold.

LINDENHURST REPUBLICANS ANGRY.

They Are Germans, and Object Strongly to the Raines Law.

LINDENHURST, L. I., April 5.—As there are but few persons here that are not German, the feeling over the local-option question is intense, and the entire village is worked up to a high state of excitement. Two mass meetings were held in the village last evening, and the speakers at each were especially bitter in their denunciation of the new law.

At the Republican mass meeting resolutions were offered condemning the Raines law in the strongest possible terms. It is thought that unless the voters become confused with their ballots, as is feared will be the case, the license faction will probably carry the day.

The temperance people are being charged with intimidating voters. One old fellow, who gains his living by performing duties for an organization, at the head of which are several radical temperance men, was told last night that unless he promised to vote for no license he would have to look for another position. The old man declares he will vote as he sees fit, and if he is discharged the arrest of the parties who attempted to intimidate him will follow.

A grocer named Fassino, who has for a time sold cider, was yesterday notified to refrain from selling any more of it, or his arrest would follow instantly. He has about a dozen barrels on hand.

LONG ISLAND CITY SALOONS CLOSED.

Yet Many Intoxicated Persons Were on the Streets.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., April 5.—Unquenchable thirst, a novelty here, prevailed in this city to-day as a result of the new excise law. Never were the saloons so generally closed, but, strange to say, never were so many intoxicated persons seen on the streets. A few daring saloon keepers started in to evade the law, but they were early informed that they had better close up, and one of them was finally arrested.

That the police were in earnest in their declaration that they would enforce the law was evidenced by the fact that promptly at midnight last night they looked to see that every saloon was shut up. Joseph Richter of 631 Broadway, in the Astoria section of the city, was not quite prompt enough in getting his patrons out of his place, and he was arrested. Justice Ingram released him this morning on a five-hundred-dollar bail bond. The hearing in the case will be to-morrow morning.

Ludwig Schmidt, whose place is at 31 Borden Avenue, was arrested for selling liquor up stairs. Policeman Rudden saw a stream of people going into Schmidt's place late this afternoon, and, procuring a motorman's cap, followed them. Up stairs Schmidt was serving beer. After drinking a glass himself, Rudden summoned Detective Welch and together they took Schmidt to the station house. He was charged with violating Section 31, Clause A of the new law, which forbids the sale of liquor on Sunday anywhere on the licensed premises. Up to a late hour Schmidt had not been released on bail.

The only real suffering in the city was endured by thirsty New-Yorkers and Brooklynites, who came, with parched throats, to this city, in the dim expectation that they could procure all the beer they wanted. They had often before heard that Long Island City would be "dry," and had never failed to find it satisfactorily "wet," but to-day they were disappointed. With few exceptions, they went back as thirsty as they came, or died out to the rural districts, where the Raines law enforcement had not yet become a stern reality.

Many church members, who had never seen the inside of a barroom, had the opportunity of doing so to-day. The curtains and panelwork that have hitherto obscured the interiors of the saloons had all been removed, and the view thus presented was a novelty to many. One thirsty wayfarer remarked:

"Say, this is rubbing it in. It makes a fellow thirsty to look in there, but it doesn't do him any good."

In one saloon four men, who were cleaning the barroom this morning, were ordered out by the police. Two or three dealers in the Hunter's Point section opened with kegs of beer in up-stairs rooms, and did a good business. One had disposed of half a barrel before the police ordered him to stop selling. He got $14 for the half barrel, which was a profit of $10. Other dealers, who had hotel licenses, evaded the law all day by selling liquor of all kinds with a sandwich or a light lunch. This did not pay very well, however, as most of the thirsty visitors to the city were not financially inclined to pay 10 cents for a sandwich, in order to get a five-cent glass of beer.

Among the unusual sights of the day was the spectacle of three well-dressed and good-looking girls, less than twenty years of age, parading one of the principal thoroughfares in a hilarious state of intoxication. There were many other drunken individuals, although it was a mystery where they got in that condition.

Mixed-ale parties in tenements and private houses were the principal sources of amusement for the city's population during the day. Saloon keepers were at a loss to know what to do with themselves. Many of them left the city, by train or bicycle, and spent the day in the country, fishing or wheeling. Some of them were seen taking their families to church in the morning.

JUBILEE OVER CLOSED SALOONS.

Superintendent McKelvey Called the "Roosevelt of Brooklyn."

The Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, was filled last evening at a jubilee meeting over the enforcement of law in Brooklyn. The Rev. A. C. Dixon of the Law Enforcement Society, who is the pastor of the Church, delivered an address. He said that the law was being enforced by the politicians who had heretofore refused to keep their oaths, but who by the provisions of the Raines bill were compelled to see that the law was lived up to.

He said that the man who had declared that he could not afford to enforce the law lest his party lose 30,000 German votes, had not been consulted. Superintendent McKelvey of the Brooklyn police, he said, had always been in sympathy with the Law Enforcement Society, but was unable to enforce the laws because he had to obey the policy of his superiors, but now, he said, the Superintendent was in a position to act independently, and that he intended to enforce the laws in Brooklyn as Mr. Roosevelt was enforcing them in this city.

If the authority had been vested in him before, said Mr. Dixon, there would have been no need of a Raines bill to secure the enforcement of law. The speaker then referred to Superintendent McKelvey as the "Roosevelt of Brooklyn."

All Bars Closed at Babylon.

BABYLON, L. I., April 5.—Every hotel and saloon here was closed to-day. Walter H. Jaycox, Queens County's District Attorney, yesterday sent notices to interested parties that the law would have to be observed today, and all doors were closed, shades raised, and bars exposed to view at midnight. Pastor John D. Long and other temperance advocates walked about town and observed that the law had been complied with.

Beer at Ten Cents a Glass.

JAMAICA, L. I., April 5.—Throughout Queens County the Raines law made little difference in the usual Sunday liquor selling. In many places in the county beer was openly sold for 10 cents a glass. There being no police in the townships of the county, the saloon keepers had little to fear.

MRS. BOOTH-TUCKER IN MONTCLAIR

Will Call upon Her Brother and Sister-in-Law To-day.

By invitation of Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth, the leaders of the American Volunteers, Mrs. Booth-Tucker, the commander's sister, went to Montclair, N. J., last evening to visit them. She arrived late at Montclair, where she was met by Staff Capt. Caygill, at whose home she spent the night. She will call upon her brother and sister-in-law this morning.

This will be the first meeting of the rival leaders since the Booth-Tuckers landed here to take command of the Salvation Army. Commissioner Booth-Tucker did not accompany his wife. He was in Philadelphia yesterday.

Mrs. Booth-Tucker was accompanied by Major Lewis, her secretary, and Brig. Perry. Brig. Perry has charge of the Salvation Army property in this country. It is expected that the meeting will result in a definite understanding regarding the transfer of the army property.

Commissioner Eva Booth and Brig. William Evans of Philadelphia have gone to Chicago to try to stem the tide of defection led by Brig. Fielding, who has joined the American Volunteers.

Commander Ballington Booth will go to Philadelphia this afternoon. He will be met there by the Philadelphia post and the first Volunteer band, led by Bandmaster Trumbull, who was formerly in charge of the Salvation Army band at National Headquarters. The new band is composed largely of musicians who followed Brig. Fielding out of the Salvation Army.

The Cooper Union services of the American Volunteers last evening were led by Major Patty Watkins. The hall was crowded, as usual.

Mrs. Glen, wife of Lieut. Col. Glen, and Capt. O'Brien conducted the services in the Union Tabernacle, in West Thirty-fifth Street. Mrs. Glen wore the new American Volunteer uniform.

The Salvation Army will turn out in force to-morrow night, to welcome the Booth-Tuckers in Carnegie Hall. They will hold a reception at National Headquarters Thursday evening.

THIEF CAUGHT BY A BOY.

George Gibson Fought Hard for His Employer's Goods.

Had it not been for George Gibson, a fourteen-year-old apprentice in the employ of the Plattburg Brothers' Manufacturing Company, at 77 Spring Street, Edward Quinn would not have been arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with larceny.

Quinn and another man went past the office of the firm on Saturday afternoon, smashed a glass showcase in front of the building, and taking two toilet sets, started to run away. Gibson saw the theft and pluckily tackled Quinn and began to shout for help. Quinn struggled to escape, and struck Gibson several times in the face. They fought for over half a block before Quinn was able to free himself. Then he took to his heels.

Gibson pursued Quinn, and after a chase of two blocks again caught up with him just as the thief was throwing the toilet set he was carrying into the street. Again was there a fight, but this time a policeman came up and arrested Quinn.

H. Plattburg, treasurer of the firm, made the complaint in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, while Gibson figured as a witness. Magistrate Crane held Quinn in $500 bail for trial.

ROBBERS SHOOT A COACHMAN.

Highway Thieves in Passaic Secure a Costly Watch and Rings.

PASSAIC, N. J., April 5.—John J. Clingen, a New-York business man, while returning to his home from church service, was attacked by three men on Passaic Avenue, near the residence of the Mayor, and robbed of a gold watch valued at $200 and two rings.

A few minutes later, and only a short distance away, three men tried to rob John Ryan. He broke away from them, and one of them fired a shot at him. The noise of the shot caused people to run from their houses. Patrick Collins, a coachman, ran out from his employer's yard just in time to meet the three men. He tried to seize one of them, and received a shot in the right hand. He knocked down the man who did the shooting and gave chase after the other two. They escaped, as did the man who did the shooting.

Collins gave a description of the man he knocked down. The man was seen half an hour later by a policeman, who gave chase, but failed to catch the thief.

WOMEN AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Why Female Suffrage Would Not Aid the Cause of Prohibition.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In The Christian Advocate the statement is made that in the City of Philadelphia there are 8,034 persons engaged in the retail liquor business, and of that number 3,696 are women.

So far as the statistics in the cities in New-York State have been within reach, I have found that the proportion of women engaged in the liquor traffic is about the same as in Philadelphia. In 1,100 applications for liquor licenses in Boston, 491 women are named as copartners. The list is given in three Boston newspapers, and is not yet complete.

Statistics show that, while the population of the United States has increased but 20 per cent. in the last two decades, the number of female drinkers and drug-takers has increased 500 per cent.

In view of these facts, does not the theory that suffrage extended to all women would work for the prohibition of liquor selling seem fallacious?

The laws are strict enough. The trouble is that they are not enforced; and the granting of suffrage to women does not mean anything, so far as their enforcement goes. The ballot is simply a piece of paper, valueless except for the force that lies behind it, and that force is the power to enforce its provisions by brute strength, if necessary.

We have seen in so-called prohibition States that prohibition does not prohibit. And we have seen also in Wyoming, where woman suffrage has obtained for twenty-five years, that the laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors are very lax, that gambling is allowed by law, and that not a single act of legislation aimed at the betterment of the human race has been passed through woman's influence.

Let the women enforce the present laws. This will be practical and feasible. E. S. C.

ALBANY, April 4, 1896.

Rothman Studied Too Much.

From The Chicago Record, April 3.

Robert Rothman, who stopped the performance of "Romeo and Juliet" at the Auditorium Monday night, was sent to Jefferson yesterday by the Insanity Court. His brother from Mount Clemens testified that his brother's condition was due to overstudy.

ALL OPEN IN HOBOKEN

STREETS FILLED WITH THRONGS OF NEW-YORKERS SEEKING BEER.

Barrooms Crowded and Bartenders Unable to Serve the Customers—Seventy Thousand Strangers Cross the North River to Escape the Rigors of the Raines Law—Many Women and Children with the Thirsty Men.

There was not enough beer in Hoboken yesterday to slake the Easter thirst of the multitudes who flocked there from this city and Brooklyn to escape the rigors of the Raines law. There were not enough saloons or enough bartenders to attend to the wants of the crowds. There were hardly enough ferryboats to take the people across the river.

Never before was there such an exodus to Hoboken. It began early yesterday morning. Streams of humanity poured through the streets leading to the North River ferries. They came from Harlem, from the east side, the west side, the lower part of the city, across the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry from Long Island City, across the Grand Street Ferry from the Eastern District, and across Fulton and South Ferries and the bridge from Brooklyn. There were thirsty men alone, in pairs, in companies of ten and twenty; there were young men and sweethearts, married men and wives, and couples with children. Some carried infants in arms, some rolled them in baby carriages, others made them trot as fast as their tired little feet would let them on the sidewalk—and all were bound for the same destination—Hoboken.

The ferryboats were crowded with passengers and other crowds blocked up the ferry houses. As soon as a boat landed there would be a rush, in which women and children were crushed until the attendants had to close the gates to prevent a panic. In the early afternoon the crowds were especially great, and it was difficult for the ferrymen to handle them.

In Hoboken it seemed as if an invading army had taken possession of the town. The Raines law is of no force in New-Jersey, and no liquor law is known in Hoboken. The saloon keepers expected an unusual crowd of patrons, and laid in extra supplies of beer, but they had no idea that the demand would be as great as it was.

As soon as the crowds landed in Hoboken they made a rush for the nearest saloons. At all the ferry houses there are small colonies of saloons, and they were quickly filled. The bartenders did their best to fill orders promptly, but they could not keep up with the demand, and in consequence there was a blockade in nearly every place all day. Men stood five and ten deep in front of bars waiting to be served, passing the time in filling up on free lunch and agreeing with their neighbors that the Raines bill was the most tyrannical measure ever passed by a Legislature, but that so long as Hoboken held out there was hope even for the thirsty.

No attempt was made to disguise the fact that liquor saloons were open. There was not even an effort to keep up the side-door farce. When it was seen that the immense crowds from this city wanted beer, the front doors of nearly all saloons were thrown open and the thirsty were bidden to enter. In many instances even blinds were thrown up, so that persons outside could see the crowds within.

One of Hoboken's prominent saloon keepers is Cornelius J. Donovan, whose establishment is at Newark Avenue and Hudson Street. Mr. Donovan is a brother of Chief of Police Charles A. Donovan, and his place yesterday was one of the busiest in Hoboken. The bartenders were kept on a jump all day. There was not a moment when a crowd was not in front of the bar, and the front doors were kept swinging all the time.

The women who went to Hoboken yesterday with their husbands and families patronized saloons along Hudson and Washington Streets and in the upper end of the city near Fourteenth Street, where they obtained all the beer they wanted. The children especially seemed contented.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES made a tour of Hoboken to observe the crowds.

"We never before handled such a crowd on a Sunday," said a ticket seller for the Hoboken Ferry. "The two ferries—the Barclay and Christopher Streets—have carried over at least thirty thousand people to Hoboken to-day, and more are coming. A great many are from Brooklyn. How do we know they are from Brooklyn? Because they tender 2 cents for a three-cent fare. They all come for beer, and they get it, too."

The reporter encountered a policeman just outside the Hoboken Ferryhouse.

"What brings all the people to Hoboken to-day?" asked the reporter.

"Well," said the bluecoat, soberly, "you see it's a fine day, and Hoboken's a pleasant place. Last Sunday the crowd was small because it rained, but to-day everybody wants to take a walk."

"Is that possible," suggested the reporter, "that the people have come over for beer?"

"Oh, no," said the policeman, "that is hardly likely. They've just come over to see their friends. I haven't seen a saloon open to-day. The people are walking along different streets, and some are taking cars. They're over here for a holiday, but not to drink."

The guardian of the law turned his back just in time to escape seeing a crowd of men push their way through the front door of the barroom of the Duke House, down the street. The Duke House saloon was so crowded when the reporter entered it that there seemed scarcely a chance for any one except those in front to be waited on.

The reporter walked along Washington Street to Fourteenth Street and down to the ferry at the foot of that street. A steady stream of people was passing up Washington Street, and crowds stood in front of saloons. Front doors were open, some shades were down and some were up, according to the pleasure of the proprietors, and children with tin cans brimming with beer ran through the street.

Fourteenth Street is lined on both sides for a block with saloons, and every one was wide open and doing a heavy business. The crowds from the ferryboats made for them as soon as they landed, and when they found one filled they went to the next one, and so on until they could get their beer. Several saloons ran out of beer early in the afternoon, and had to hang up signs, "No more beer—Drink whisky," and as a rule the crowd followed the advice.

The tide began to turn homeward about 5 o'clock. The crowds were not as orderly as they were when they arrived in Hoboken. Many men staggered, and some were in fighting mood. Others were boisterous, and indulged in foolish horseplay.

Although they had been drinking all the afternoon, a great many pilgrims were not satisfied, and were determined to have more beer at night in their homes, so they carried bottles neatly wrapped in paper. These packages varied in size and appearance. Some were small and were carried by children, while others were so bulky that it required a good deal of strength to lug them over. Baby carriages were also brought into requisition as receptacles. Tucked all around a rosy-cheeked infant under its carriage coverings would be perhaps a dozen bottles of Hoboken beer. There were many little hand baskets used for this purpose also. It was noticed that the possessor of such a package or baby carriage seemed perfectly happy, even though his burden looked as if its weight would tear his arm from its socket.

The homeward stream grew greater toward nightfall, but still there were many left carousing in Hoboken after dark.

The reporter visited Police Headquarters. Chief of Police Donovan was absent.

"Yes," said the Sergeant at the desk, "it's been a nice day, and the crowd has seemed to enjoy it. But there has been no disorder. We haven't made an arrest."

It was estimated that 70,000 strangers visited Hoboken yesterday.

Beer but No Lunch in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 5.—This city was to-day overrun by strangers. Apparently the visitors did not come to attend divine worship, for the tide of immigration did not set in until afternoon. The wayfarers seemed to be in search of side doors, and the saloon keepers aided them by posting guides in front of their places. Not many of them went astray, but they seemed anxious to learn all the available routes. No free lunch was set out anywhere, for, though there is no Raines bill in New-Jersey, the free lunch is never an adjunct to the Sunday trade.

There was no interference by the police except when some metropolitan Ajax had failed to defy the Jersey lightning. Even then he was not arrested if he would consent to go home at once.

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5 o'clock Tea Kettles,	8 to 12	Biscuit Jars,	6 to 15
Tea Caddies,	3 to 8	Hair Brushes,	3 to 5
Bon-Bon Trays,	1 to 5	Hand Mirrors,	3 to 5
Candlesticks, per pair,	4 to 12	Puff Boxes,	2 to 7
Bread Trays,	4 to 9	Nail Polishers,	1 to 3
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The above is a suggestion of what this sale offers. It includes every article for household use made in silver-plated ware. **Prices are for this sale only.**

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COINAGE AND CURRENCY

EX-CONGRESSMAN PERRY BELMONT STATES HIS VIEWS.

Failure of Republican Leaders and Platforms to Deal Candidly with the Gold Dollar Unit of Value—The Country Cannot Be Safe with the Coinage of More Fifty-Cent Silver Dollars—Must Bruise McKinleyism.

In answer to a letter received from John H. Vall of Islip, L. I., as a representative of the Democrats of Suffolk County, making inquiries as to his opinions on the coinage and currency questions, ex-Congressman Perry Belmont has made the following reply:

"Dear Mr. Vall: Your letter of the 4th inst., saying that our Democratic friends on Long Island wish my views respecting coinage and currency, has been received.

"If that were possible, I wish, as I think you do, that by the joint action of all commercial countries, everybody might have the right of carrying to the mint silver and gold and getting it back coined into full legal-tender money. That is bimetallism, the essence of which is internationality and a fixed ratio arranged with us by European concert.

"We have now some 423,000,000 of silver dollars and 77,000,000 of dollars of minor silver coins. That $500,000,000 of silver is bad metallic money, because it cannot, like our gold money, bear either the ordeal of fire or a voyage across the sea. Our silver money, when subjected to the crucible, loses half its value; it is unexportable; we cannot pay debts with it in Europe excepting by great loss. Every uncoined ounce of gold is, on the other hand, by free coinage, worth as much as a coined ounce; it is not increased in value by the mint; it does not lose value by returning to the crucible. Not so now with silver.

"Nominally, our coined stock is $556,000,000 of gold and $500,000,000 of silver, but really there are only some $250,000,000 of silver. One-half of our silver coinage is as absolutely fiat money as are our $490,000,000 of greenbacks. The whole superstructure of $500,000,000 of silver and nearly as many more millions of greenbacks now stands at the point, like an inverted cone, on $100,000,000 of Treasury gold, which has recently cost that sum in bonds each year to replenish for redemption purposes.

"Mr. Cernuschi has been for more than a quarter of a century the most learned exponent of bimetallism. An Italian, he was long a banker in his native country, and afterward at Paris. In 1877 he was asked by the United States Monetary Commission, sitting at Washington, to attend the commission, and he came. He said then, as reported in his printed testimony, that France and the United States could maintain the bimetallic system without the aid of either England or Germany, but it would be a great audacity, in the United States, to quite alone attempt bimetallism.

"In a monograph, published nine years later, he said: 'So long as France, to maintain the bimetallic par, had only to face the chances of mine productions she did not flinch. She flinched in 1873 from the prescription everywhere pronounced against silver, and from the menace of being left without gold at home if she continued to take German silver and give gold.'

"He added that "as soon as the coinage of silver by the United States was free Europe would act toward the United States as Germany acted toward France so long as France coined silver. Europe would demonetize large masses of silver, and send them to Philadelphia to get them made into dollars, with which dollars she would get gold dollars dispatched to her. * * * Very venturesome would be those who should recommend the United States of America to undertake, single handed, what France will undertake only triple handed.'

"Some western Republicans—as in the Minnesota platform—favor the use of both gold and silver to the extent to which they can be maintained in circulation at parity in purchasing and debt-paying power." That parity as regards silver dollars, to be accomplished by Treasury purchasing of silver and coining dollars, was repudiated and abandoned when the Sherman law was repealed. I distrust any such scheme by which Congressmen are to decide how many silver dollars can, through Treasury redemption, be kept at par with our gold dollars. Something like it was tried by the 'Sherman law.' One disaster like that of 1893 is enough.

"Until international bimetallism shall have come, making possible money on a universal mint ratio, all the silver and gold in the world, the quantity of which legislators cannot increase or diminish, I prefer no more fifty-cent silver coinage for us. Our Director of the Mint has told us there are now nearly $3,436

THE BROOKLYN CHARTER

IT HAS BEEN CONSIDERED A MODEL SINCE MAYOR LOW'S TIME.

Statement of the Causes That Led to Its Being Drawn, the Men Who Were Instrumental in Procuring It for the City, and the Reforms That Were Accomplished Under It and Have Since Been in Force—Its Principal Features.

One of the chief reasons advanced by the anti-consolidationists of Brooklyn for their opposition to the Greater New-York plan is their expressed fear that Brooklyn will thereby lose its charter, which they, in common with many others, regard as one of the best in this country.

The people of Brooklyn are very fond of their municipal charter. They point at all times to it with pride, and look upon it as having formed the model for most of the other improved municipal charters in the United States.

The characteristic feature of the Brooklyn city charter is the immense power which it centralizes in the Mayor. He appoints nearly all of the heads of the Municipal Government, and almost the entire control of public affairs is in his hands.

Another characteristic feature of the Brooklyn charter is the power which it centralizes in the various departments themselves. With the exception of the Excise Department, the branches of the administration are single headed. That this is not the case with the Excise Department was originally due to the provisions of the general laws of the State.

"The Brooklyn charter is commonly called the Low charter," said a prominent resident of Brooklyn who is familiar with the facts in the case, "and it is the general impression among the people that Seth Low drew the charter, or caused it to be drawn or was in some way responsible for its main features.

"This is a popular misconception, due to the energy and intelligence of Mr. Low in putting the provisions of the charter into effect when he became Mayor of Brooklyn. He was the first Chief Magistrate into whose hands came the centralizing power, and it was the way in which he used it, his personal reputation and popularity, and the general character of his administration that led to his identification with the most characteristic reforms in the method of conducting the City Government.

"The men who embodied in the Brooklyn charter its reform features were Frederick A. Schroeder and William C. De Witt—the former was a Republican, the latter a Democrat.

"The project of revising the Brooklyn charter was started in 1872, and was the outgrowth of the wave of reform that swept over Brooklyn after the downfall of the Tweed Ring in this city. There was formed in Brooklyn a reform organization, composed of eminent men in both political parties.

"In that organization, of which Mr. Low is a leading member, was born the idea of making single-headed departments and putting them all under the control by appointment of the Mayor. It was at first sought to accomplish this result by making additions to and revisions of the existing charter. To Mr. Schroeder, who was then City Controller, and to Mr. De Witt, then Corporation Counsel, the work of drawing the charter was given.

"The work of perfecting the Brooklyn charter lasted from 1872 to 1881, a period of nine years, during which the efforts of Mr. De Witt and Mr. Schroeder were unremitting. The reforms were accomplished gradually. The charter itself was defeated in the Legislature by the machine politicians and spoilsmen. One of the first things effected in the way of reform legislation was the prevention of local improvements, until at least one-third of the assessment therefor had been levied and collected. Another step was the abolishment of fees in the office of the Corporation Counsel and the other city departments. Another, and one of the most important, was the settlement of arrearages of taxes. A charter drawn by Mr. De Witt was passed by the Legislature embodying the above-named changes, but not with the provisions as to single-headed departments and as to the sole appointing power of the Mayor.

"Mr. De Witt and Mr. Schroeder kept on working until 1880, when it was decided that the only feasible way to get the proposed reform charter through the Legislature was to put Mr. Schroeder into the State Senate. He reluctantly consented to run, and defeated W. W. Goodrich. In the Senate Mr. Schroeder introduced a law to centralize the Brooklyn City Government by substituting for the departmental commissions single-headed department chiefs, and to lodge the power of their appointment solely with the Mayor.

"This measure was introduced in the Senate while James Howell was Mayor. He was one of its most active and bitter opponents by reason of the fact that he was then the ostensible head of the machine Democratic organization.

"In the final days of the legislative session Senator Schroeder's law to centralize the Brooklyn City Government was defeated by the politicians. The Senator hurried to Brooklyn, and after consultation with his friends a new arrangement was made with the politicians which involved, it was said, certain concessions to the politicians in the matter of legislative candidates—a small matter, which the friends of Mr. Schroeder considered of little account in comparison with the end they had in mind. Mr. Schroeder hurried back to the State Senate. It was too late in the session to reintroduce the centralizing bill or to introduce any new measure. The only chance was to tack the centralizing bill to some pending bill affecting Brooklyn. Some time was spent in casting about, futilely, for a pending Brooklyn bill, and Mr. Schroeder and Mr. De Witt were in despair until they discovered a little pet bill of Mayor Howell buried in committee. This bill was popularly called the 'dog charter.' It was intended to lay a tax on Brooklyn dogs, in accordance with Mayor Howell's hobby of licensing things. The centralizing bill was tacked to the 'dog charter,' passed by the Legislature,' and put in the hands of the Governor, who signed the measure.

"George Rice, who was Mayor Howell's private secretary, went to Albany, as it happened, the day the 'dog charter' with its rider was going through the Legislature. He was almost overcome with delight when told the pet measure of his chief had passed. He was not told of the rider, and his joy lasted until the next day, when it was turned to deep gloom by the discovery of what had really happened. But it was too late for the ring to do anything.

"Thus Brooklyn got its reform charter with the 'dog charter' as the official prelude.

"Since that time there has been no structural change in the charter, although many special laws have been passed.

"Mayor Low devoted during his first administration especial attention to the arrearages, and by his recommendations and through his exertions a law was passed continuing the reform secured by Mr. De Witt and Mr. Schroeder, and putting the power of the former Arrearages Commission into the hands of the Board of Assessors.

"There have been several systematic codifications and compilations of the various laws relating especially to Brooklyn. These compilations have been popularly called charters. The first charter of this kind was made in 1854, when Williamsburg was absorbed by Brooklyn. The second was made in 1873, the third in 1888, and the last was made by Assistant Corporation Counsel R. B. Greenwood in 1894.

"The provision respecting the 10 per cent. constitutional debt limit of cities was drawn by W. C. De Witt. It at first was made by the Legislature to apply only to cities of 250,000 population, but was subsequently applied to all cities. It is now embodied in the Brooklyn charter. When drawn, it was designed especially for Brooklyn."

Better Houses for Workingmen.

Prof. Gould of Johns Hopkins University called yesterday on the Central Labor Union and said that he represented the Improved Housing Council, composed of wealthy men, who wanted to build improved model tenement houses for workingmen if they could get the co-operation of workmen. The members of the association did not want more than 5 per cent. on their investments, and the scheme, they believed, would be of great benefit to workingmen. The meeting appointed a committee to co-operate with Prof. Gould.

Miss Mary C. Daly's Skull Fractured.

Miss Mary C. Daly, a public school teacher of this city, who lives at 1,044 Broadway, Brooklyn fell at Broadway and Vernon Avenue Saturday night. She was removed in an unconscious condition to St. Mary's Hospital, where it was ascertained that her skull was fractured. She is forty years old, and lives with her mother, a widow.

DENVER'S CONSUMPTIVES' HOME.

An Institution for Which New-York's Rich Men Have Done Much.

An appeal has just been made by the authorities of The Home, an institution in Denver, Col., for the care of consumptives, created largely through the generosity of residents of this city, for sufficient money to endow it with a fund of $50,000. The Home comprises three buildings—St. Andrew's House, for men; Grace House, for mother and son or husband and wife, given by a lady in Grace Parish, and the Emily House, also given by a rich New-Yorker. These three buildings occupy an entire block of ground, and are covered by a glass and covered porch called the cloister. Each room is separated from the adjoining rooms by a brick partition, and every possible means is taken for the safety of the guests against any further contraction of disease. The Home is under the management of the Episcopal Church of Colorado, but it is open to all persons who are worthy.

In addition to the gifts to the institution already mentioned which have been made by residents of this city, money has been provided by one of New-York's philanthropic men for the laying out, grading, and paving of the grounds, while the fence was paid for by still another citizen of this city. The artesian well, giving an abundance of soft, cool water for the houses, grounds, and boilers, and a constant supply in the cloister for drinking purposes, is a gift of Mrs. Isaac Bell in memory of her son and daughter.

Among the contributors to the institution are Mrs. R. T. Auchmuty, Mrs. M. K. Jesup, Mrs. William D. Sloan, Seth Low, C. B. Kountze, Mrs. H. G. Batterson, the Very Rev. E. A. Hoffman, the Rev. E. A. Bradley, and Collis P. Huntington.

It is expected that the money paid by the guests will be sufficient to meet the running expenses, but other expenses to be met will amount to $4,000 a year. Already $30,000 has been pledged to this fund, provided the additional sum of $20,000 shall be secured. The Rev. Frederick W. Oakes is Superintendent of the institution, and Samuel A. Fisk, M. D., is the medical adviser.

Several of the rooms in the establishment have already been furnished as memorials at a cost of $125. The Thomas E. Rochfort Memorial Room is endowed with $5,000, the income of which is to be reserved at the discretion of the Superintendent for gentlemen needing help. The first preference shall always be to a lawyer.

TO BRING ABOUT CHURCH UNITY.

Church League of the Twentieth Century Formed.

Within the ranks of the laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church and her offshoot, the Reformed Episcopal Church, are a number of earnest men and women who are working for the reunion of those two branches of the Christian Church, now separated for about a quarter of a century. These men and women have just adopted a name for the hitherto nameless organization, and have called it the Church League of the Twentieth Century, with a seal bearing the legend: "Thine Are Mine." The beginning of the scheme for the reuniting of the two churches was a letter to a denominational paper signed by a layman of each of the churches, setting forth the general plan of the work. This letter has met with many responses from members of both communions, and the founders of the Church League of the Twentieth Century have issued their first public appeal, which says in part:

"On the basis of the propositions embodied in what is generally termed the Lambeth Quadrilateral, the Protestant Episcopal Church, as is well known, has devised a plan for church unity. These propositions have elicited no little discussion, which has brought forth fruit in the establishment of a league composed of laymen, Christian men and women of the two churches, who have engaged themselves to labor with prayer and untiring energy for the reunion of the Protestant Episcopal and the Reformed Episcopal Churches by the dawn of the coming century. The first public announcement of the objects of the league appeared Feb. 15 last.

"The members of this organization have decided that it is wise for the present to withhold from publication their own names and those also of the men and women in sympathy with them. The league proposes rather that this shall be a wholehearted and loving reunion of those who have been separated, each hastening to meet the other fully half way. This appeal is made, not for names, not for help of man, not for aid in organization. It is for the prayers of all the members of the two churches who are striving to follow the footsteps of the same Master."

MESSENGER BOY TO THE RESCUE.

Helped to Her Feet a Woman Knocked Down by a Cab.

The district messenger boy may be a long time reaching his destination, but his delay is not always caused by dime novel reading and crap shooting. He has a habit of opening the doors of fashionable carriages and standing with uncovered head, while fair shoppers alight, and generally he is rewarded. He does many other things to turn an extra penny, but he appeared Saturday afternoon at Thirty-second Street and Broadway in a new rôle.

A well-dressed woman started to cross the street. She had taken only a few steps when a cab whirled out of Thirty-second Street. A wheel struck her and knocked her down. Like a flash a tiny messenger rushed to her side and helped her to rise. Then he quickly produced from a pocket of his trousers a whiskbroom and proceeded skillfully to remove the dirt from the woman's clothing, while a crowd looked on with interest.

All the while the little fellow kept up remarks of sympathy and suggestion. "Lucky yer didn' get under de wheels, lady," he said. "Say, yr oughter soak dat feller. I knows him. He lays down ter Mad'son Square. I kin show 'm ter yer."

When he had completed the brushing he took off his cap and made a bow.

"Tank yer, lady," he said, as he received a quarter. "Ain't yer goin' ter soak 'm? 'T yer wants to, jes take me number. I saw der whole biznis."

The woman smiled, thanked the boy, and boarded a car.

FUGITIVE TREASURER CAUGHT.

Bansemer, Who Eloped, Charged with Robbing a Church.

Herman Bansemer of 322 East Eighty-eighth Street, Treasurer of the German Lutheran Church, at Eighty-fourth Street and First Avenue, who eloped from here March 9, is under arrest in Chicago. He took with him, it is charged, $155 of the church funds, and $1,500, which he raised by means of forged promissory notes and bad checks. The prisoner waived extradition, and Capt. O'Brien yesterday sent a detective after him.

Bansemer is wanted on a charge of forgery. Louis Reiss, wholesale paint dealer, says he gave him credit to the extent of $1,228, and recently in return Bansemer tendered in payment a note for $450 signed by James Barry, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Boston Avenue. Later the note was passed to another firm, which returned it as fraudulent.

Other victims are Abraham Wehle, druggist, Eighty-third Street, who received a worthless check for $100; Henry Schinoch, a Prospect Avenue builder, and M. Dallner, who lost $230.

Bansemer's wife and children are now in Europe.

Women Jump from a Burning House.

Fire was discovered early yesterday morning in the two-story frame cottage owned and occupied by Michael Murphy, on Malborne Street, near Cedar Place, Brooklyn. It extended to the two-story frame house owned and occupied by John Gaston. The losses are estimated at $2,000, on which there is $1,500 insurance. Mary Dobbins, thirty-five years old, an inmate of Gaston's house, and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Sidney Gaston, jumped from the second story window to escape. Mary Dobbins received severe injuries to her spine and a number of contusions. Mrs. Gaston's left shoulder was dislocated. They were both taken to the Kings County Hospital. The cause of the fire is unknown.

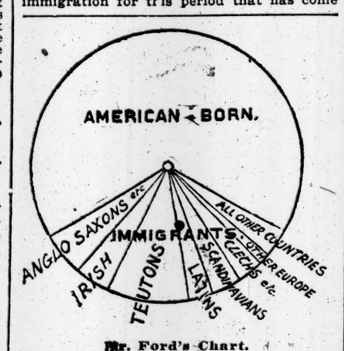
DESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS

FIGURES SHOW NEW AMERICAN RESIDENTS ARE DESIRABLE.

There Has Not Been a Flood of Huns and Vandals—British Fleet Could Not Reach Chicago for Bombardment—Woman Takes a Man's Seat in a Theatre and Keeps It—Division of Senate Patronage—Populists Lose a Fraction.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—To many persons a chart illustrating a problem that could also be presented by the use of figures will be impressive where a column of figures would be uninteresting. Mr. Worthington C. Ford has provided a plate at the beginning of the volume on "Immigration and Passenger Movement," recently issued by the Treasury Department, which may relieve many apprehensive souls who have been distressed because they fancied the United States was rapidly becoming overrun with Goths and Huns, and exposed, in the event of a disturbance of the peace provoked by the "Czechs, &c.," to be ruined and possessed by them.

Mr. Ford's chart illustrates the subject admirably. There has been an increase of the population of the United States since 1871 of a little more than 31,000,000. The chart shows the proportions of native and foreign born in that increase. It is here reproduced:



Mr. Ford's Chart.

The report is interesting, in showing that during the twenty-five year period covered by the chart there were more immigrants from England, Wales, and Scotland than from Ireland. The percentage of the total immigration for this period that has come from Bohemia, Hungary, Poland, and other countries now regarded with some disfavor as suppliers of population for us is 9.54.

That this is not large seems apparent when the percentage supplied by the United Kingdom is found to be 28.59. The percentage sent to us by the Teutons and Scandinavians was 40.80, of which the Teutons sent nearly 28 per cent. A great number of Czechs came to this country between 1891 and 1895. All told, we have received during twenty-five years nearly 1,000,000 of the Bohemians, Roumanians, Polanders, and others, who are classed as "Czechs, &c." The total immigration for the twenty-five-year term was about 10,500,000.

We have had more immigrants from Hawaii than there are white inhabitants of that island, by more than two to one. Hawaii has sent us 10,513 immigrants in twenty-five years. Africa, Central America, and all the other islands of the Pacific outside of Hawaii and the Australasian group have contributed our population each in the same percentage. It is only one-hundredth of 1 per cent. The percentage of foreign increase, as shown by the chart given above, is a little more than one-third of the whole increase of population during the twenty-five-year period.

***

Naval officers have been talking about the story in this week's Harper's Weekly about a supposititious bombardment of Chicago made by a fleet of six British gunboats that is described as having been detached from a greater fleet of about fifty ships at Halifax, sent up the St. Lawrence through the series of canals along the St. Lawrence River to the lakes, through Lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, and Huron, there fitted up and hurried to Chicago through Lake Michigan to make a demand upon Chicago and destroy it because of lack of fortifications on the line and at Chicago for the defense of the frontier and lake cities.

All this is done without being known at Washington or in a newspaper office. It was a complete surprise. While the United States does not maintain such an effective bureau of intelligence as is the general staff of the German Empire, it is the opinion of naval officers that the Harper story is an overdrawn and unsupposable illustration. It is suggested that there are too many chances of detection which the imaginary fleet escaped. With the menace of a war it is not at all likely that the sending of six gunboats, previously relieved of their batteries, up the St. Lawrence would escape observation and report.

If the vessels reached Quebec, the curious and chatty Frenchmen would know of their presence if they were not aware of their destination, and unless the telegraph wires were cut the news would be in Washington before Quebec was passed. Then a long line of American towns would have to be passed going up the St. Lawrence. The gunboats would be known by their "cut," which is very different from the architecture of the freight and passenger vessels that ply on the rivers and lakes.

There is plenty of information available about the canals of the St. Lawrence and the Welland Canal, and if there were promise of the attempt of six British gunboats to pass from the ocean to the lakes, with war impending, a man with a cartridge in his pocket and without a uniform would be able to destroy one or more of the canals in spite of careful military surveillance.

It would not be necessary, perhaps, to render the Welland Canal unserviceable in order to bag the six gunboats sent on so risky a business. Any one of the short canals constructed to avoid the rapids of the St. Lawrence would do as well, could be emptied as easily and as effectively, and without involving such prodigious delay and cost for repair upon the restoration of peace.

No British fleet, it is believed, with hostile intentions will ever pass from the ocean to the lakes. Even assuming that it could, naval officers say that it would not be possible for vessels of 700 tons to carry ordnance heavy enough to destroy Chicago in six hours of cannonading. Much stress is laid upon the overestimation of the destructive power of artillery in the story of the imaginary bombardment.

***

"Society" has been interested in a local controversy, in which it is asserted by presumably competent "society" authorities that "society" is really not concerned. One evening during the Abbey opera season, a man—the word is used without disrespect—who had bought a seat in the front row of the orchestra circle, found his place occupied, when he reached it, by a woman—again the word is employed advisedly.

The man showed to the usher a coupon indicating that he was entitled to occupy the place. The woman held no coupon, and yet she insisted, although she had simply "broken into" the house with a two-dollar admission ticket, and had appropriated a seat for which a man had paid $5, that she would not surrender it. Instead of making a row, the man supinely stood up.

Later on there appeared in a Western paper a story describing the well-dressed woman as a "society dame" who had perpetrated an outrage, made it plain that people in "society" are not always patterns, and said a lesson had been given to women who are not "society dames," on how not to do it. A Washington paper, with an editor who appeared to entertain the idea that he should be something besides a political protectionist, protested that it was incredible that the story should be true.

Thereupon the man who bought and paid for the ticket, but who did not get the seat, was so brutally candid as to say, over his signature, that he was the man, that the woman was the wife of a Senator of the United States, and that he did not care whether she was a "society dame" or not. The misfortune of the discussion has been that the name of the woman has been connected with the story wherever it has been told, except in the newspapers.

It ought to be said for the local paper which insisted that the woman was not a "society dame," that it was right; but it did not own up that the man would have been justified in compelling Abbey and Company to put him in his seat or refund the money he had paid for the benefit of a bold and "bossy" person, who had justified the ticket holder in calling upon the police to assist him in enjoying the privilege for which he had paid.

***

What a lot of fun the "steering" committees of the Republican and Democratic Parties in the Senate must have had in ciphering out the division of patronage that was recently determined upon! The sordidness and grossness of the Senatorial mind is exhibited in the report made for the carvers of the patronage.

The employes of the Senate number 387 for 80 Senators. Having decided to make a pro rata assignment of this patronage, it was further determined that the division should be arithmetically correct, as near as might be. The Populists were not taken in to help to this conclusion, but it was considered quite safe to accord to them the share to which their numerical weakness entitles them.

The Republicans, therefore, were assigned forty-four eighty-ninths of the clerks, doorkeepers, and messengers, the Democrats were told that they should have thirty-nine eighty-ninths, and to the Populists was flung the remnant of six eighty-ninths. Taking these fractions to work with, the Republicans found that, as each Senator was entitled to four and thirty-one eighty-ninths of an employe, the forty-four Republicans would get 191 employes as their share. The Democrats, by a similar calculation, learned that they were to have 169 52-89 employes. Similarly the Populists, ciphering on their account, saw that they could have 25 8-89 employes.

Now, while employes are different, and some of them might be described as not much more useful than twenty-nine eighty-ninths of a man, employes are not easily reduced to fractions. An attempt to adhere to the fractional parts of employes to which the parties are entitled would result in the loss of an employe, which would not be consented to by Mr. Call without reluctance.

So the Republicans and Democrats, having the larger fractions assigned to them, have appropriated for them whole employes. In that way they get, respectively, 192 and 170 employes. The Populists must be content to take 25 employes and to lose the eight eighty-ninths of a Populist man to which they are equitably entitled.

When it comes to a divide among the Republicans, and among the Democrats, some Senators will have four employes, or the equivalent of four in salaries, and the Populists will have four each for five of their number and five for the sixth.

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A few days ago there came to the United States Treasury a large contribution to the Conscience Fund from Great Britain. It was for about $5,000, and it was the very largest single contribution ever made to that fund, which has been always interesting to the public.

The popular opinion is that the fund is a great one. That simply shows that there is a mistaken notion about the tenderness of the public conscience. The Conscience Fund account began in the Treasury in 1811. Since the beginning there have been contributions to it amounting, with the $5,000 recently contributed from England, to about $275,000.

The Register keeps the account of the contributions, which come in at the rate of two or three a week, usually for small amounts. The senders usually do not send their names, and the letters can be traced only as far as the Post Office in which they are stamped, except in those rare instances in which clergymen send the contributions at the request of penitents. The money is turned over to the Treasurer of the United States, who considers it a miscellaneous receipt, and puts it in the common fund, to be used to pay Government expenses. The average receipts on this account have been less than $3,300 per year for eighty-four years. E. G. D.

HENRY CLAY MINER MARRIED.

Wedded to Miss Annie O'Neill in Brooklyn Yesterday.

Henry Clay Miner, the theatrical manager and Representative in Congress from the Ninth New-York District, and Miss Annie O'Neill, the actress, were married at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the Church of the Transfiguration, Marcy Avenue and Hooper Street, Brooklyn. The Rev. Father Kiely, pastor of the church, officiated.

Great secrecy was maintained as to the details of the wedding, the exact hour not being decided on until yesterday morning. The ceremony was witnessed only by members of the two families and one or two friends. Four closed carriages drove up to the rectory on Marcy Avenue at exactly 2:20. The bridal party entered the church through the rectory. It included the bride and bridegroom; the mother and two sisters of the bride, Mr. Miner's two younger sons, Thomas and Edward; his business manager, T. W. Moore, and Dr. Joseph T. Davis. Mr. Miner's two elder sons, Edwin D. and Henry C., and their wives were not present.

Miss O'Neill wore a dark gray traveling costume, and carried a large bunch of American Beauties and lilies of the valley. The bride's eldest sister acted as bridesmaid and Thomas Miner was best man. The Catholic ritual was used, and the ceremony was short. Mr. and Mrs. Miner left at 3 o'clock by the Brooklyn Annex to the Pennsylvania Road, for Virginia, where they will spend their honeymoon.

Miss O'Neill was a Brooklyn girl. She was born in Scotland about twenty-six years ago. Her father was Robert E. O'Neill, a newspaper man. She first achieved some reputation for dramatic ability as an amateur, with the Leonardis Dramatic Association, in Brooklyn. Her first engagement on the stage was with Harrigan. She afterward played with Sothern and Salsbury, and five years ago became leading lady for W. H. Crane. She played in "The Governor of Kentucky" until recently. Mr. Miner met her while she was playing in "His Wife's Father," at Washington, last Spring, and fell in love with her. The engagement was announced in February.

Mr. Miner was born and educated in New-York City. He is fifty-four years old. He started out in 1864 as advance agent for Signor Blitz, the magician and bird trainer, and eventually became the head of a number of theatrical interests. He is now proprietor of five theatres, and is largely interested in real estate. He has accumulated a fortune, and is said to have settled $500,000 on his bride. Mr. Miner has been a Catholic for a number of years, and so was not baptized into that faith on Saturday, as had been reported.

F. B. Belling's House Burned.

BAYONNE, N. J., April 5.—Frederick B. Belling, employed in the New-York Custom House, lost his residence and its contents by fire early this morning. Belling lost his valuable collection of curios. His family lost nearly everything. The origin of the fire is unknown. The damage is about $12,000, partially insured.

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It takes time to make a diamond, and so with a rich rug. Compare any modern rug, however fine of weave, with the hundreds of time-mellowed specimens that have come to us from the destitute Armenians, and notice its comparativeness of color.
A rare example is a square Anatolian, suitable for carpeting a large room, whose tones have faded into a wonderful harmony of blues and reds. The centre is indistinctly patterned, and the border is a plain dim brown.
The present lamentable condition in Armenia is the cause of our selling such rugs at such low prices.
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TASCHEREAU'S LAST DAYS

ONE OF THE BRIGHTEST OF CANADA'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY.

His Work, Which Was Incessant and Arduous, Has Fallen upon the Shoulders of His Coadjutor—The Cardinal Has Not Said Mass for a Long Time, and His Weakened Mind Is Devoted to the Spiritual Only.

QUEBEC, April 5.—The life of one of the brightest, most popular, and most honored Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada is slowly drawing to its end. The death of Cardinal Taschereau, the scion of one of the noblest French-Canadian families, may be expected at almost any moment. He hardly ever leaves the Episcopal Palace, behind the beautiful Basilica, nowadays. Mass he has not said for a long time, and all the work of the diocese has fallen upon the shoulders of the coadjutor Bishop, Mgr. Begin. This gentleman, who is at present known as the Bishop of Cyrne, a virtually extinct See in the East, will on the death of the Cardinal become Archbishop of the See of Quebec, because on his appointment as coadjutor the succession was assured him, but it is considered very unlikely that he will ever be made a Cardinal.

Though the matter is not much written or spoken about, it is certain that the Cardinal cannot live much longer. His body and strength are simply worn out by too much activity in the work of his

Cardinal Taschereau.

diocese and too much religious devotion, which in his healthy days began at 4:30 in the morning and continued till 9 at night, with few interruptions for eating and exercise. Of late his mind has also been steadily giving way, and he has virtually entered upon a period of second childhood. This state of affairs naturally puts the hierarchy in a quandary, for should he die soon his death might be considered almost a calamity, especially in view of the recent troubles over the Manitoba school question.

It is naturally expected that the Holy See will appoint another Canadian Cardinal; but there are said to be so many Bishops who covet the honor that the choice will be a difficult one. Most people seem to think that Archbishop Fabre of Montreal stands the best chance. He has appeared to be very popular at Rome, and has received many marks of esteem from the Holy See for himself and for his entourage, his Chancellor, the Rev. Father Emard, a very young man, having been made Bishop of Valleyfield only a short time ago.

The Bishop of the ecclesiastical Province of Ottawa, however, is considered to have almost as good a chance, for he has been in Rome recently, and it is well known that he had a pleasant reception and left a most agreeable impression behind him. Again a large number of people hope that the Holy See may decide to appoint an English-speaking Bishop, and in that case, the man who would have the best chance would be Archbishop Walsh of Toronto. But, leaving aside the difficulties that will crop up in the matter of the succession, the death of the Cardinal will cause widespread grief, for he was very much beloved by Canadians, both French and English.

The stand which he took on the temperance question some time ago, in announcing himself as willing to work together with the Protestant clergy in the battle against strong drink, did much to earn for him the respect of the Protestants, and the Irish have always sworn by him since, in 1847, he nearly gave up his life in his endeavor to succor and soothe the dying victims of the terrible ship fever epidemic, who were mostly Irish. These people had come out from Ireland to escape the famine and were so reduced in strength when they arrived here that they were unable to resist the fever, and died like sheep.

They were all landed at the Government Quarantine station, Grosse Isle, an island below Quebec, and this soon was turned into one large graveyard and pesthouse combined. There was only one priest on the island, Father McGauran, an Irishman, and Elzear A. Taschereau, then only twenty-seven, voluntarily offered to go and assist him. He did so at the risk of his life, and became very near dying from an attack of the plague.

In his youth he was one of the brightest of the younger French-Canadian clergymen, and after one or two visits to Rome, where he studied many ecclesiastical subjects of which he could only get a smattering here, he was appointed to several chairs in the seminary and Laval University. He was invested with the tonsure in Rome by the Archbishop of Trebizond himself, became a Bishop in 1871 and a Cardinal in 1888, the beretta being brought to him by Mgr. O'Brien, one of the brightest lights of the English-speaking clergy at Rome, who suddenly died in Montreal during last Fall.

The Cardinal is a handsome old man, and during his good days insisted on etiquette and ceremony. It is only about four years ago that trouble occurred because at the opening of the Quebec Legislature Lieut. Gov. Angers, the one who dismissed Count Mercier, in driving away from the Parliament buildings, insisted that his carriage should precede that of the Cardinal. He was all his life a terribly hard worker. His pastoral letters, letters, and mandements fill eight folio volumes of about 900 pages each. He is always very abstemious. Milk and water are his only beverages, and he devotes very little time to his meals, which are always of a most frugal character, though at present he hardly eats at all.

He was in the habit when he was well of devoting ten minutes to breakfast, half an hour to dinner, and twenty minutes to supper. He was, however, very punctual, and would go to dinner at the first stroke of 12, only to rise as soon as the clock announced half past. He has been in the habit of rising every morning, Winter or Summer, at 4:30. At 5 o'clock he would pray for an hour, and immediately afterward celebrate mass. Then came breakfast for ten minutes and a short walk in the garden while reading his breviary. At 8 o'clock he would work in his study and keep at it steadily till 12, when he would devote his half hour to dinner.

Another walk used to follow, and then a return to the study, where he worked again steadily till 6:30. After supper he would take some recreation in the shape of a talk with the students of the seminary, and after saying evening prayers at 8 o'clock he would retire at 9. At present, however, all this is changed. He moves about very little, and whatever mind he has left seems to be entirely devoted to his spiritual future. It is only a very few weeks ago that the fiftieth anniversary of his elevation to the priesthood was celebrated. He was unable to take part in it.

Threw the Car Seats Around.

A whistle from the engine of a Sixth Avenue elevated train called a policeman to the Forty-second Street Station early yesterday morning. Patrick Hanrahan, the guard, said that a gang of toughs boarded the train at Lion Park and proceeded to throw seats about the car. James McCormack of 58 Leroy Street was arrested as the ring leader. When he was arraigned in Yorkville Police Court yesterday he told the Magistrate that he was not of the gang that created the row. The guard could not swear that he was and Magistrate Deuel dismissed him with a fine of $1.

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BIG LOBBY ON GAS BILL

CARBIDE AND ACETYLENE MEASURE GROWING NOTORIOUS.

Members of the Committee May Hear More of the Scandalous Rumors—Rapid Transit Commissioners Have an Amendment to Protect Streets in Which Their System Will Be Constructed—No Benefit to the People in the Bill.

ALBANY, April 5.—The operations of the "lobby" on the Carbide and Acetylene Gas bill have reached such a point that the majority members of the Committee on Gas, Electricity, and Water Supply will be likely to hear of a scandal if they shall report the bill favorably.

This committee has the Acetylene bill. Some of the most notorious lobbyists are trying to secure a favorable report upon it. These operators are out in full force, for somebody has big interest in the bill, and can pay good retainers to agents. There are stories in the corridors that money is available to help in that direction. The Committee on Gas, Electricity, and Water Supply is composed of the following members: Chairman—Lounsbery of Ulster; Braun of Erie, Cutler of Rockland, Goodsell of Orange, Brownell of Broome, McNaughton of Saratoga, Taylor of Oswego, Messiter of Sullivan, Forrester of Kings, Cole of Wyoming, (Republicans,) and Finn of New-York, McKeown of Kings, Corrigan of New-York, (Democrats.)

Few bills have become so notorious as this one this session. Its provisions have been well advertised. It proposes to allow the Acetylene and Carbide Company to tear up the streets of New-York City on the direction of the Superintendent of Public Works, for the construction of gas mains. It proposes to allow the company to charge the same prices for gas as are charged now, and expressly provides that it may charge more than current rates if a better quality of gas shall be furnished.

There are strong influences which are apparently both for and against the bill. Tracy, Boardman & Platt are against it, and Edward Lauterbach has appeared before the committee and argued in favor of it.

The doubt as to what are the "organization's" wishes in the minds of the average legislator has been pointed out in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The "family" representative of Mr. Platt has taken one side; his political representative the other.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners is opposed to the bill as it now stands. It has sent an amendment here which will be considered early this week. It provides that the Acetylene Company shall not use for gas mains any of the streets used in the proposed rapid-transit system without first securing from the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners the authority to do so. There is a theory that the Acetylene Company, if it should get the franchises provided for in this bill, would either consolidate existing companies under its own name, or be consolidated with them, and carry with it the rights and privileges conferred.

GAG FOR LAWYER'S CLERKS.

Mr. Kempner Proposes to Prevent Giving of Information.

ALBANY, April 5.—The Assembly passed a bill recently which presents an anomaly such as seldom is seen. Otto Kempner is put in the position of attempting to suppress the freedom of speech. He is the father of the bill referred to, which reads thus:

Section 1. Section 835 of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 835. Attorneys and counselors not to disclose communications.—An attorney or counselor-at-law shall not be allowed to disclose a communication, made by his client to him, or his advice given thereon, in the course of his professional employment, nor shall any clerk, stenographer, or other person employed by such attorney or counselor be allowed to disclose any such communication or advice given thereon."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect Sept. 1, 1896.

This bill was passed by the Assembly April Fool's Day. There was little objection to it.

It is not known that Mr. Kempner has suffered, and many who know him best cannot understand him when he takes a position of attempting to prevent any person from saying anything at any time. As this bill is regarded by those who have taken the trouble to read it, one result likely to follow the enforcement of such a statute would be to prevent newspaper men from securing information from attorneys. Whenever a suit should be begun the attorney in charge might point to the law as excuse for refusing to make public information which would be legitimate public property.

If a man or woman was charged with any crime, however absurd or however heinous, and the accused, or any other of the lawyer's clients, had important information bearing on the case, all hands would be prohibited from giving the public the benefit of it. The bill, as stated, passed the Assembly April 1. It was introduced by Mr. Kempner Feb. 18, and was referred to the Codes Committee. That committee reported it without any recommendation, and it went to the calendar ordered to a third reading without debate.

DID BRENNAN MAKE AN ERROR?

The Bill to Fix the Rate of Wages in Brooklyn.

ALBANY, April 5.—The Assembly has passed a bill which proposes to fix the rate of wages to be paid for the construction or maintenance of public works in Brooklyn. It is Mr. Brennan's bill. Evidently there was carelessness in the wording of the bill. As it stands, it is interpreted as fixing the rate of wages at $1.75 per day.

The bill reads as follows:

Section 1. All persons employed by the City of Brooklyn in the construction or maintenance of public works shall be paid a rate of wages, to be fixed by the officer or officers, board or commission having charge of the construction or maintenance of such works, not less than the rate of wages prevailing in such city for the same or similar kinds of labor, or, if a prevailing rate of wages for such kinds of labor can be determined by such officer or officers, board or commission, at a rate not less than $1.75 per day for each day of actual labor in the construction and maintenance of such public works.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

The mistake, if it be a mistake, consists in the omission of the word "not" after the words "or, if a prevailing rate of wages for such kind of labor can." The apparent intention was to fix the rate at $1.75 if a prevailing rate could "not" be determined.

This Legislature has a record for crowding imperfect measures through. It is careless of details, and not given to much study of the grammatical construction of the bills it passes.

But can any one tell just how much must be paid to laborers on Brooklyn public works if the bill shall become a law in its present form?

Killed by a Train at Jamaica.

JAMAICA, L. I., April 5.—An unknown man was killed at the Van Wyck Avenue crossing of the Long Island Railroad last evening, while driving across the track, by an east-bound Port Jefferson freight train.

THE CHURCH IS FOR PEACE

CATHOLIC DIGNITARIES WANT INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Cardinals Gibbons, Logue, and Vaughan, Representing America, Ireland, and England, Issue an Address to the English-Speaking Peoples of the World—Favor a Permanent Tribunal for Settling Troubles Between Nations.

BALTIMORE, April 5.—Cardinal Gibbons has given out for publication an appeal, signed by the American, Irish, and English Cardinals, in behalf of a permanent tribunal of arbitration, with the view of creating new guarantees for peace among the English-speaking peoples of the world as a substitute for war. The appeal is the result of a correspondence between Cardinal Gibbons, Cardinal Logue, and Cardinal Vaughan. The conclusions arrived at by their Eminences are as follows:

We, the undersigned Cardin

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Little Duke—8:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Humanity—8:15.
AMERICAN—The Law of the Land—8:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—Excelsior, Jr.—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—Madame—8:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A House of Cards—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Camille—8:10.
GARDEN—His Absent Boy—8:15.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Fatal Card—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Die Weber—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Barnum & Bailey's Show—2:00 and 8:00.
MANHATTAN FIELD—Baseball—3:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—9:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M., 7:30 to 10:00 P. M.
PALMER'S—Madame Sans-Gene—8:15.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
STAR—The Last Stroke—8:00.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	38	31	30
6 A. M.	35	30	30
9 A. M.	38	32	35
12 M.	43	38	40
3 P. M.	49	44	46
6 P. M.	44	45	45
9 P. M.	41	41	42
12 P. M.	40	40	40

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....38.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....38.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....45.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....45.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

CANDIDATE REED.

Mr. THOMAS B. REED presents himself in a particularly unfavorable light to the thoughtful among his countrymen just now, when it is particularly important for him to stand well with them. Moreover, he is the one among the conspicuous candidates for the nomination of his party who may be supposed to rely upon the support of the moderate, sober, intelligent people who commonly decide elections, but who have much less to do with securing nominations. The chances are that the course of these people will decide the coming election, and, of all the Republican candidates, the Speaker is the one who might be supposed to have the largest interest in retaining their good-will. He is a keen but also a clever politician, a man in general intelligence very far above any of his competitors. The most serious thing against him is the general suspicion that he is merely playing the game of politics and has no political opinions of his own. He is doing his utmost to convert that suspicion into certainty.

In the course of a single week he has been named as the choice of one Republican Convention and as the alternative choice of another. In the first instance he was nominated for the Presidency in connection with a platform of which the currency plank is of unquestionable soundness. In the second he was described as "noble and illustrious," and stood upon a currency plank which means and was meant to mean just nothing at all. Moreover, Senator CHANDLER interpreted the meaningless plank as a bimetallic plank, and declared as from his personal knowledge that the Speaker was a bimetallist. The remarkable point is that nobody can contradict this statement with confidence. Nobody but Mr. REED knows what his opinions on the currency are, and the belief is growing that he does not know himself and will not until he finds out how the National Convention feels about it, when he will be prepared to appear as the champion of a dollar dollar or a half-dollar dollar, as the convention in its wisdom may decide.

This uncertainty at this late date of the Speaker's position puts him at once in the class of the small and shifty and trimming politicians, from whom it has been fondly imagined that he desired to differentiate himself. His attitude, which he desires to represent as one of dignified reserve, is obviously nothing but the poise of a man waiting to see which way the cat jumps, and promptly to jump in that direction. It is neither magnificent nor is it politics. It is, in fact, about equally contemptible and inexpedient, for it is, as we have said, calculated to alienate from Mr. REED the kind of support which he might otherwise command, as against any one of his competitors for the Republican nomination, since it puts him in their own class.

It is pretty certain that a trimmer on the silver question will not be the next choice of the American people, unless it is shut up to a choice between two trimmers. It seems equally certain that if the Republicans conclude to nominate a trimmer, it will not be Mr. REED. He may trim "with a better grace," but there are others who "do it more natural." He is too positive a person to be chosen because his opinions on the chief issue of present politics are not known.

It is rather melancholy to find out that the Speaker of the House is content to be classed with the smart politicians of his party, though it is consoling to reflect that this is not a very lively season for smart politicians. Mr. REED has had before his eyes for the past eleven years an object lesson in the inexpediency of smartness, which he has viewed during seven of them with unconcealed disgust, but which ought to have had its effect upon him. The late Senator INGALLS of Kansas not very long ago delivered an assault upon Mr. CLEVELAND, of which the burden was that Mr. CLEVELAND was not smart. A journal of the ex-Senator's own State admitted that, in Mr. INGALLS's sense, Mr. CLEVELAND was deficient in smartness and Mr. INGALLS exceeded in it, and went on to point out, with true Kansas candor, that in consequence of that difference the smart Mr. INGALLS had been remitted to the private practice of the law, while the unsmart Mr. CLEVELAND was President of the United States. The Speaker should heed this contrast before it is too late, if it be not already too late. Everybody remembers that when Mr. CLEVELAND came out concerning this very silver question with a bold avowal of his belief in the ground rules of arithmetic and in the Ten Commandments, all the smart politicians on both sides agreed that he had ended his chances for the nomination, to say nothing of the election, and that he would never be heard of more. The facts did not, it seems, bear them out. Mr. REED is in the way to learn that a public man who keeps his political opinions to himself does not thereby necessarily become available, and that the American people would like him better if he showed a little more honesty and courage and a little less smartness.

THE APPEAL OF THE CARDINALS.

It is at once a noble and an extremely sensible address that is sent out to England, Ireland, and America by Cardinals VAUGHAN, LOGUE, and GIBBONS, inviting "all who hear our voice to co-operate in the formation of a public opinion which shall demand the establishment of a permanent tribunal of arbitration as a rational substitute among the English-speaking races for a resort to the bloody arbitrament of war."

The Cardinals do not ignore the obstacles in the way of establishing such a court, nor do they set too high a value on what the court could do were it once set up. They expressly say that "such an international court of arbitration would form a second line of defense" (it is curious how even the "representatives of the Prince of Peace" fall into the use of military terms with full confidence that their force will be more telling) "to be called into requisition only after the ordinary resources of diplomacy had been exhausted." They add the argument, which is the very strongest of all: "It would at least postpone the outbreak of hostilities until reason and common sense had formally pronounced their last word."

This is putting it a little too strongly, perhaps, because even with a court of arbitration to appeal to, it might well be that reason and common sense would get a chance to pronounce only their earlier and least weighty words, but it is much that they should have a chance to be heard at all. It would necessarily make a great difference when representatives of the two great English-speaking nations were required to meet each other before a tribunal of jurists and statesmen and state explicitly what the view of each Government was as to the course of the other. It is with peoples as with persons; a sense of dignity, whether false or not, forbids either making or listening to an explanation. The great service which a court of arbitration would render would be due to the fact that it would make an explanation not only practicable but imperative. The two parties to a quarrel would have to talk it over. It might be a word and a blow, but that is far better than a blow without a word.

DISEASED BEEF.

Within the last few weeks tuberculous beef exposed for sale has been found by officers of the Board of Health in two or three well-known shops in this city. This beef had been procured in New-Jersey. It is reported from Albany that the State Board of Health has received during the last few months numerous complaints from the city board here "concerning the shipment to New-York from Orange County of carcasses of tuberculous cows," and that the authorities in that county will be requested to make an investigation.

The sale here of the beef of tuberculous cattle, as well as the sale of the milk of tuberculous cows, should be prevented. Tuberculous milk can be excluded only by sanitary inspection at the dairy farm and the removal of all tuberculous cows from the dairy herds. While it is not practicable to detect such milk after it has been received in the city, the sale of tuberculous beef can be prevented, in some cases, by inspection of carcasses offered for sale. Even if all carcasses should be examined by the local authorities, however, diseased meat would sometimes escape detection, for the reason that the parts in which the evidence of the presence of the disease is most clearly to be seen are removed at the slaughterhouse. For the protection of consumers of beef as well as for the welfare of buyers of milk the movement for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis should be heartily supported by the Legislatures.

ENGLAND IN EGYPT.

The London Spectator has an article upon the recent report of Lord CROMER, the English "financial adviser" to the Khédive of Egypt, in which it declares that "our people have never done a better or more successful piece of work than they have done and are doing in Egypt." Though the pretext of British intervention in Egypt was the preservation of order in the face of a military mutiny, the real nature of the occupation has been that of a receivership for the benefit of creditors. It is true that the receivership has been very well administered, and The Spectator's praise of it is, upon the whole, deserved. As to its primary purpose it has been entirely successful. It has converted a deficit into a surplus. But, more than that, it has undoubtedly made Egypt a much more comfortable place for the great majority of its inhabitants, and a less comfortable place only for the tax-eaters, headed by the Khédive himself, whose hatred for these English supervisors is really the highest tribute they can pay them. If the Khédive and his Pashas liked the English, it could only be because they were still permitted to plunder the people. Besides being better governed, Egypt has actually been made much more productive under the English system of irrigation and the improvements that have been made in it.

All this is, of course, an argument for prolonging the occupation. As The Spectators puts it: "We have triumphantly vindicated our moral right to stay in Egypt." But no English Government has ever declared frankly in favor of an indefinitely prolonged stay, and all the extensions of its rule are represented as so many temporary expedients, made necessary by new circumstances. This line of policy has its great drawbacks. Suppose that the British occupation of India were represented in the same light. It is obvious how the Indian Government would at once be enfeebled, and what political conspiracies against it would at once begin. The English occupation is in fact a permanent occupation. It is not avowedly so, simply because French susceptibilities are supposed to be managed by representing it as still after thirteen years a temporary and provisional thing. But French susceptibilities are as acute already as they could be made by an acknowledgment of the facts of the case. Such an acknowledgment would be practically useful, in addition to avoiding humbug. There is much force in the conclusion of The Spectator: "Here, then, is the account: By evacuation we escape for a year or two the enmity of France. That is the gain. The loss is the destruction of our work in Egypt, and the almost certainty of reoccupation and a war with France."

THEODORE L. CUYLER.

The Rev. Dr. CUYLER of Brooklyn yesterday celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance on the ministry. In his address to the large gathering of old friends, parishioners, and others he gave some remarkable facts in his long period of service, and the whole address was marked by the simplicity, directness, and deep sincerity that have made him, for a half century, a singularly beloved and respected pastor. We are sure, however, that it will in nowise be offensive to Dr. CUYLER if a lay pen records the fact that his high standing, not only in the community where he has lived and labored so long, but in the country and beyond the seas, is largely due to qualities which may be very valuable in the ministry, but which are not always found there, and which appeal to vast numbers whom the pulpit does not always reach.

In his address Dr. CUYLER renewed his adherence to the tenets of his Church with extreme emphasis, but it is a curious and significant fact that he has won the hearty respect and confidence and affection of very many who cannot accept those tenets and to whom his mode of stating them is almost inexplicable. This is due to the character, the aims, the spirit, and the conduct of the man, which have been tested and displayed in the course of his private and public life. Whatever weight he may give in his scheme of life to belief, he has shown that that standard of rectitude, purity, and honor, fidelity to which is the very cement of human society, is not disregarded, and that no form or profession of belief can be taken as a substitute for loyalty to it.

This is not the place in which to refer to the way in which his private life has contributed to his high reputation, but we may be permitted to express our own belief that no one can be so manly, courageous, upright, and unselfish a citizen as he has been and not be true in private life to the same exacting rule. During his long and laborious career he has never counted the cost of sustaining the cause he believed to be right. He has respected others as he has respected himself. He has fought hard, early and late, in many a tough battle, asking no favor and giving none, but he has fought fair. He has honestly won the reward in honor and regard which his countrymen are glad to pay to him, and which any citizen may be proud to receive.

THREE IN THE SAME BOAT.

CLARKSON, ex-headsman of the Post Office Department, who has been moving through the country during the last three or four months as the chief agent of Senator ALLISON, leaving two-column interviews at all competitive points, persists in asserting that his employer is a man of "moderate" tariff views. In this city he said on Saturday last:

"McKINLEY presents the extreme idea of protection. The members of the National Committee want a man whom no Republican can find an excuse for voting against. Senator ALLISON is such a man. He would keep the low-tariff Republicans in the party and would attract the votes of Democrats."

The truth is, that so far as advocacy of an extreme and extortionate tariff is concerned, ALLISON, McKINLEY, and REED are in the same boat. The first draft of the McKinley bill was made by ALLISON (with the assistance of Senator ALDRICH of Rhode Island) in 1888. It was reported by him to the Senate, and defended by him there. This was the bill used by the Republicans as the instrument by which great contributions were obtained, through the agency of WANAMAKER and other collectors, for the Harrison campaign fund in that year. In 1890, the Republicans having full control of legislation, Speaker REED appointed a Ways and Means Committee, with McKINLEY at its head, to carry out the contract with the contributors, and the Allison bill of 1888, with some changes, became the McKinley bill of two years later. The preparation and prompt passage of it in the House were due chiefly to THOMAS B. REED, who, after his committee had reported it, "jammed it through" in four weeks.

These facts should be borne in mind whenever the attitude of these three candidates toward the outrageous tariff of 1890 is under consideration. And when the uses to which that first draft—the Allison tariff bill of 1888—were put are recalled, Mr. ALLISON must appear to have been connected with the high-tariff legislation of 1890 not more creditably than were Mr. REED and Mr. McKINLEY. He prepared the original legislative bids for the contributions, and he co-operated with REED and McKINLEY, two years later, in carrying out the terms of the contract and reimbursing the contributors.

McKINLEYISM AND POTATOES.

High-tariff papers, and especially the weekly organs of high-tariff associations, are continually trying to fool the farmer by telling him that the duties on farm products, in most cases wholly inoperative, give him the protection which manufacturers obtain from the duties on manufactured goods. Many a discourse concerning the deplorable effect of the reduction of the duty on potatoes has been addressed to the farmer within the last few months by the followers of McKINLEY. The agriculturists have been told repeatedly that the low price prevailing this season is due to the change in the tariff from 25 to 15 cents a bushel.

In their news columns, however, our high-tariff contemporaries sometimes tell the truth about these things. The foremost McKinley paper in the East published two or three days ago the following explanation from a market authority:

"Potatoes are fully 40 per cent. cheaper now than they were on the corresponding date last year. This is on account of the enormous crop of 1895, which is estimated at 400,000,000 bushels. The average annual crop is about 285,000,000 bushels, and the difference between it and the last crop shows that there are 115,000,000 bushels in excess of ordinary requirements. This great surplus has entirely cut off importation, and there are no foreign potatoes in the market. The season has been very disastrous to farmers, who have hardly received enough to pay for digging. In their anxiety to sell their crops they have kept the market continually overburdened, and there is a large surplus on hand."

Nevertheless, the dissatisfied farmer will be instructed to charge it all to the Democratic tariff, in spite of such explanations as this and of the fact that during the four years of the McKinley act nearly 13,000,000 bushels of potatoes were imported, as against only 1,341,000 in the first year of the tariff now in force.

THE NEW OCCULT RULER.

We invited the thoughtful attention of the loyal supporters of the late Mr. WILLIAM Q. JUDGE in the American Theosophical Society on the 5th inst. to what seemed to be an insidious movement against the independence and Americanism of the organization, as indicated by the surrender of control to a mysterious adept or Mahatma, whose identity is to be concealed for a year, who is called The Unknown, who is admitted to be "a foreigner," and whose first command has been that the annual conventions shall be held in New-York istead of Chicago. We reminded them of Mr. JUDGE's efforts to establish a purely and distinctively American society, the removal of the Mahatmas KOOT HOOMI and MORYA from the oasis in the Desert of Gobi to Philadelphia, and the vindictive but futile attacks made upon him by certain "foreign" adepts who were opposed to his American and independent policy.

We now think that they should also study with care the reasons given to account for the concealment of the new foreign Occult Director's identity during the first year of his rule. As set forth by a prominent officer of the society, they are as follows:

"If he were known, the tremendous thought-waves that would come to him from all over the world would, in his sensitive condition, kill him, just as they killed the late Mr. JUDGE and Mme. BLAVATSKY. On the other hand, if knowledge of his identity is deferred for a while, there will be less curiosity and the thought-waves will have become settled. Moreover, he will have time to form psychic connections with many pupils, and thus enable himself to work with greater freedom. At this present moment he can tell the character of every person in the society, although they are all unknown to him, and he can tell whether any one is for or against him as a leader. I have had a very strong personal demonstration of these powers in the new adept. He has more vigor and opportunity that Mme. BLAVATSKY had and more than Mr. JUDGE had in his last years. By more opportunity I mean that the time is coming soon when the world will have a striking demonstration of the new era and of the fact that the society has a special work to do. To those who are at all able to stand it, the demonstration will be clear. For others, they will have to get out."

It is admitted that the new Occult Ruler is a healthful and vigorous man, and therefore it seems absurd to assert that he must remain in concealment to escape being overcome and destroyed by thought-waves. Mme. BLAVATSKY was for many years and openly the Occult Ruler of, the entire theosophic organization. She was continually exposed to the onslaught of thought-waves, and was not afraid of them. Nor has Col. OLCOTT, against whom the thought-waves have been rolling and breaking for these many years, suffered from the experience, so far as we can learn. As for the late Mr. JUDGE, he was killed not by the thought-waves, but by tuberculosis. We advise the friends of Mr. JUDGE and the supporters of his policy to subject these reasons and explanations to the most critical examination.

Statistics published in The European Economist show that during the ten years ending with 1895, Europe's increase of population amounted to 30,000,000. Of this number, Russia, where, according to an old proverb, "the cradle is never empty," contributed 12,511,000, Germany was next with 4,500,000, and so on downward, to France, where in all that time the gain amounted to only 67,000. France, however, is still one of the wealthiest of nations, while Russia is one of the poorest. It is decidedly curious that the chances of politics—or was it merely the working out of natural laws?—have brought into alliance a prolific but poverty-stricken people with another of exactly contrary characteristics.

During the recent upheaval in The Pall Mall Gazette office one interesting bit of information that came to the surface was that Mr. ASTOR's editors and reporters were accustomed, when among themselves, to refer to a certain department of the paper as "the tittle-tattle column." It contains divers short paragraphs in which are recounted the doings, social and other, of notabilities of various grades, including always many titled nonentities, and occasionally professional persons like doctors, lawyers, and diplomats. Most of the other London journals have a similar column, and they are all equally trivial and snobbish. It now appears that what has always seemed to be merely an amusing illustration of the extent to which the British public carries its interest in the "upper classes" is in reality something quite different. A Manchester doctor recently got into trouble with his confrères because he allowed himself to be advertised as connected with a certain sanitarium. One of his friends, noticing that the movements of other medical men, all of whom had been vociferously scrupulous in regard to the ethics of their profession, were constantly recorded by the press, proceeded to the office of "The Thunderer" itself with a similar item exploiting a journey of his own. There he was informed that announcements of that class were inserted at the rate of one guinea for three lines and 10s. 6d. for every additional line. Continuing his investigation, he learned that the society people, too, bought fame at the same high price, and that the so-called "tittle-tattle" was published not because the British public yearned for it, but because the lesser lights of society and science yearned for notoriety, and were willing to pay for it.

THE EASTERN CONFERENCE CLOSED.

Methodist Episcopal Love Feast, Annual Sermon and Ordinations.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 5.—The closing events of the forty-eighth annual session of the New-York East Conference were the exercises of to-day at Trinity Church, including the conference love feast, the annual sermon by the Presiding Bishop, the ordination of the candidates for the orders of Deacon and Elder, and in the evening the anniversary of the Freedman's Aid Society.

The Rev. Benjamin M. Adams of Brooklyn officiated at the love feast, and Bishop Stephen M. Merrill of Chicago, who has presided at all of the sessions, preached the conference sermon. At this service Trinity Church was crowded, several hundred visitors being unable to gain admission, the audience including scores of lay and clerical Methodists from all parts of the State and New-York, who are in the city for "conference Sunday."

This afternoon's service was given up to the ordination of the various candidates for the orders of Deacon and Elder. Bishop Merrill presided. He was assisted by Presiding Elders North of New-Hampshire and Van Alstine of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Dr. Isaac Sanford of Middlefield. The ordained candidates were:

Deacons—Gilbert B. Thurston, Alvin P. Knell, J. H. Lockwood, Henry Mead, Alfred L. Hubbard, R. S. Povey, W. S. Hall, J. A. Stott, and J. E. Hillberg.

Elders—E. A. Dent, B. F. Gilman, W. H. Kidd, Isaac A. Marsland, E. A. Noble, George C. Peck, Charles A. Tinker, H. C. Whitney A. C. Willey, William M. Fanton, E. C. Carpenter, and Hubert B. Munson.

The anniversary of the Freedman's Aid and Southern Education Society was observed to-night. The speaker of the evening was the Rev. J. W. Hamilton of Philadelphia. He described the needy condition of the blacks in the South, and asked for aid in educating them. Dr. Hamilton uttered a fierce invective against war, declaring that it had never settled anything and could not. Education, he said, was the onyy proper means of stopping disputes.

DR. HALDEMAN WANTED IN BOSTON.

Pastor of the First Baptist Church Receives a Call.

The Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Haldeman, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Boulevard and Seventy-ninth Street, yesterday received a call to the Clarendon Street Baptist Church, Boston.

"I received the news in a dispatch only two hours ago," Dr. Haldeman said last night, at his home, 289 West End Avenue, to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "and, of course, have not decided whether to accept or not. Such a step requires careful consideration."

Dr. Haldeman has served twenty-five years in the ministry. His first charge was the Brandywine (Del.) Church. Here he labored three years. His next call was to the Delaware Avenue Baptist Church, Wilmington, Del., where he spent nine and a half years, and during which period he baptized 1,100 persons.

This is the twelfth year of his pastorate of the First Baptist Church, which, before removing to the new edifice, was known as the Murray Hill Baptist Church, and was situated at Thirty-ninth Street and Park Avenue.

BISHOP POTTER CONFIRMS FIFTY.

He Congratulates the Congregation and Pastor of Holy Trinity.

Fifty young persons gathered at the chancel rail of Holy Trinity Church, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Lenox Avenue, last evening and were confirmed by Bishop Potter. This was followed by a short sermon by the Bishop. After some words of an appropriate nature to those confirmed the Bishop said:

"And I wish to say a few words to those older members of this Church who have borne its burdens. I have followed with interest and pleasure the works of this parish for years.

"This Church of the Holy Trinity has stood up with a loyal Christian zeal in this large and important part of the great metropolis. I congratulate you, and I congratulate your rector for the hearty work that has made Holy Trinity first among the parishes of the city."

INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION CUPS.

Successfully Used in a Jersey City Presbyterian Church.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 5.—Individual communion cups were used for the first time in the First Presbyterian Church, on Emory Street, this morning. The church has a large membership, and this morning there were 600 communicants present, each having a new cup. All were greatly pleased with the innovation. The cup used is of glass, with a light gold rim, and is not costly.

The cups were passed around on trays that hold thirty-six glasses each. After communicating each person placed the glass in the hymnbook racks, with which each pew is furnished, and all were gathered by the sexton after the service. The Rev. Dr. Charles Herr, the pastor, said he thought the individual cups had come to stay. There was very little opposition at the meeting at which the cups were adopted.

Crisp and Mills.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

Personally, Judge Crisp is what all men without reserve call a "good fellow." And he is. He is one of the few public men who can harmoniously blend proper dignity with good nature and sincere old-time jollity. This has stood him in good stead. It had to do with electing him Speaker of the Fifty-second Congress. His opponent, Roger Q. Mills, now "an Ambassador from the sovereign State" of Texas to the United States Senate, was the tariff-reform (then the burning question) leader of the House. He was the author of the Mills bill and the exponent of the Democratic idea. Politically, Mills appealed to Democratic public men and correspondents. Personally, he was as warm as an icicle, with a temper and disposition as genial as that of a grizzly bear. If you opposed him he hated you, if you were for him he accepted your support complacently—as a matter of course. For many ballots Mills led, but lost friends on each vote. Crisp gained them.

Baptised in Icy Waters.

SING SING, N. Y., April 5.—There was an immersion in the Hudson River here this afternoon, for which the pack of floating ice had to be cleared away. Pastor Henry E. Duers of the Baptist Church, colored, led a woman into the icy water and immersed her in the presence of a large party of spectators. They were in the water about five minutes and came out shivering and shaking from the effects of the cold bath.

THE UNION ARMY ENTERS RICHMOND

Incidents of the Memorable Third of April, 1865.

From The Utica Observer, April 3.

Thirty-one years ago this morning the Union armies marched into Richmond and Petersburg, finding no enemy there, but both cities, as well as the twenty-eight miles of rifle-pits running between the two places, deserted.

Yesterday was memorable to Jefferson Davis and to Gen. Robert E. Lee and all their cohorts—thirty-one years ago. The 2d of April fell on Sunday that year. In the forenoon Mr. Davis attended the Episcopal Church, and listened devoutly to the prayers made in behalf of the "President of the Confederate States of America," and all others in authority. Gen. Lee did not go to church. He was deeply harassed, and the straits in which he found his beloved Army of Northern Virginia were desperate indeed. For his men were actually starving. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman had cut off his base of supplies in the far South, and, after "marching through Georgia," had captured several South Carolina towns, and had passed on through North Carolina, until now he could be heard rapping at the Southern door of Virginia. Gen. Lee's one frail chance lay in forming a junction with Joseph E. Johnston, and acting with him to repel the advance of Sherman.

Gen. Lee was wondering within himself if it was possible for him to escape from the clutches of Gen. Grant, join Gen. Johnston, and put up a victorious fight. While he wondered he resolved. Having made up his mind, he sought out Jefferson Davis and told him, with that modest courtesy which was innate in the man, that he and his army would leave Richmond and Petersburg that night. He asked the "President's" pleasure in the premises. Mr. Davis knew Gen. Lee too well to dispute with him. He hastily summoned his Cabinet, and, bidding them to get ready to move, he prepared to take a long farewell from his ill-starred capital. But the burning of many documents was deemed essential, and it was in the destruction of these that the famous Richmond fire originated, which destroyed thousands of dollars' worth of property. The Union soldiers were in no sense responsible for this fire, unless they could be called to account for not quenching it sooner.

On Monday morning, April 3, 1865, the Northern troops marched gayly and with flying flags into the deserted streets of Richmond and Petersburg. They crossed long lines of chevaux de frise; they sent their pioneers ahead with axes to cut the tripping wires, for, though no enemy was there, these preparations to resist attack were so elaborate as to require to be destroyed before an advance was made. Negroes lined the streets. They were ready to sing for the edification of the boys in blue. They had a song which ran:

Jeff Davis is a gentleman,
Abe Lincoln is a fool;
Jeff Davis rides a white horse,
Abe Lincoln rides a mule.

They decided to change this song for the benefit of their Yankee hosts, by giving to Mr. Lincoln the place of honor that they had been taught to ascribe to Mr. Davis. This was easily done by changing the places of the two men. But neglecting this brought contempt on him they meant to honor. From 10,000 dark throats burst forth that day the following ridiculous medley:

Abe Lincoln is a gentleman,
Jeff Davis is a fool;
Jeff Davis rides a white horse,
Abe Lincoln rides a mule.

With such incidents as these the triumphant soldiers of the Union Army passed their first day in evacuated Richmond.

PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS.

The London Verdict for Damages Interests Professional Men.

From The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

Medical and social circles in London have been a good deal exercised very recently over a suit for slander brought by a lady whom he had seen as a patient in consultation, against Dr. Playfair, the well-known obstetrician—a suit resulting in a verdict against the defendant with the extraordinarily heavy damages of $60,000.

The amount of the damages does not concern us, but, so far as the question of professional ethics is involved, we are impelled to say most emphatically—granting always that the report as rendered is accurate—that the jury must have found in favor of the plaintiff.

That "privileged communications" should be inviolable, except, perhaps, in criminal cases involving questions of life and death, is, we believe, a proposition which would be upheld everywhere in this country by the so-called "learned professions." How is this very important question actually treated by the courts? First of all, in regard to our own, the medical profession, there is an utter and pernicious absence of uniformity in the various States of the Union. In the State of Massachusetts, for instance, we are ashamed to say, the "doctor" is not protected by the court in his refusal to reveal a professional secret—a "privileged communication." He may preserve his professional honor untarnished and go to jail for it. In New-York, on the other hand, and in Michigan, for example, the "doctor" is not protected by the court in his refusal to betray a professional secret, but is punished if he answers a question involving such betrayal.

The priest, certainly in Massachusetts, finds himself in the same position as the "doctor." But the lawyer, for some fiction best understood by the legal profession, is in all our States, we believe, a privileged personage for privileged communications. Theoretically and practically, there undoubtedly should be uniformity in practice in the courts of the different States in regard to this matter, and there should be uniformity in the treatment of the three professions we have cited.

We are not forgetful of the difficulties which have been experienced in France, for instance, in accurately defining what is and what is not "privileged"; in our own country, however, there is both this difficulty of definition—which after all should not be insuperable—and the absence of uniformity to be contended with. When will the legal profession not only permit, but encourage, a reform?

The verdict with which we began these remarks as a text suggests the present abnormal and unenviable position of the medical adviser, at least in Massachusetts. If he privately makes use of knowledge acquired in a professional capacity to guard the honor or protect the interests of members of his own family, he is liable to severe punishment, and yet the same knowledge, which should be secret, and should be privileged, is, in a public trial at law, at the mercy of opposing counsel and the Court. Is this as it should be? Do not the best interests of the public, of the medical profession, of the clergy demand some change in the direction of consistency, of greater National and professional uniformity in the provisions of the law?

Sound Money Right and Left.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News, (Dem.)

Ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio regards himself as a Presidential possibility, and is therefore trying to bring himself to the attention of Democrats throughout the country. He suggests that the differences of Democrats on the silver question be compromised. The compromise he proposes is that it be the policy of the Democratic Party that this Government give notice to the world that it will, after three years, open its mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Mr. Campbell seems to think that such a notice would be sufficient to induce European Governments to join with this country in bringing about free-silver co

THE EMPEROR IN SICILY

THANKS KING HUMBERT, AND SAYS HE HAS ENJOYED HIS TRIP.

When He Reaches Venice He Will Drop His Incognito—Representatives of Nobility and Burgherdom to Study with the German Princes—The Need of Bismarck Predicted—The Trial of Hammerstein—Increase of Dueling.

BERLIN, April 5.—Advices received here from Palermo say that the sojourn in Sicily of the German imperial party is concluded, and that the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with the Emperor and Empress, the Crown Prince, and Prince Eitel Frederick, and their respective suites and attendants on board, will sail through the Straits of Messina and up the Adriatic, the voyage being timed so that the party will reach Venice April 10.

The weather during their stay in Sicily has been good. The party has visited several ports and points of interest in the interior, the Emperor and Empress observing a quasi-incognito. The members of the imperial party have been well received everywhere. They have not been troubled with the curiosity of the public, nor have they been annoyed by overattention on the part of the authorities. The Emperor telegraphed to his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, at Rome, Friday, requesting him to convey to King Humbert an expression of the delight experienced by the Kaiser throughout his tour. Accordingly, Prince Henry and his wife, Princess Irene of Hesse, went to the Quirinal and delivered the Emperor's message. They were cordially received by the King and Queen Margherita, their reception lasting an hour.

The Emperor will drop his incognito upon reaching Venice, where he will be received by the municipal authorities, the Prince of Naples representing the King, the Duke of Sermoneta, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Count Lanza di Busca, Italian Ambassador to Germany, the latter of whom left Berlin Thursday for the purpose of assisting at the interview which will take place between King Humbert and the Kaiser.

The Imperial Easter Week.

The Kaiser and Kaiserin duly observed Easter week on board the Hohenzollern. The imperial pair went to communion Thursday, Dr. Drysander, the Court Chaplain, conducting the services, which were attended by all of the officers and most of the crew of the yacht. The younger children of the imperial family, who remained in Berlin, received a special donation of Easter presents to help compensate them for their disappointment in having been left behind by their elder brothers. The younger boys have been treated to special exhibitions and taken to see other sights during the absence of their parents and two elder brothers. The Empress will return home after the party has concluded its visit in Vienna, taking the Crown Prince and Prince Eitel Frederick with her, in order that they may begin their studies in the Ploen College.

It has been a seriously considered subject who should be selected to share the studies of the young Princes, and as the group selected is now constituted it includes the sons of Counts Hochberg and Schulenburg, the son of an officer in the army, and three sons of merchants, representatives of the nobility and burgherdom being thus comprised in the set of students with whom the imperial Princes will be associated.

Latest Painting of Bismarck.

The representative of The United Press, while at Friedrichsruh April 1, on the occasion of the eighty-first birthday of Prince Bismarck, had a prolonged conversation with the celebrated German artist Franz Lenbach, who is one of Prince Bismarck's oldest and most trusted friends. Herr Lenbach showed the correspondent his latest oil painting of Prince Bismarck. It is a fine work, the eye having an expression that is marvelous. Herr Lenbach also exhibited the last portrait which he painted from life of the old Kaiser William I. The picture is now hanging in the smoking room at Friedrichsruh and is so placed that Prince Bismarck, sitting in his easy chair with his accustomed long-stemmed pipe, can obtain the best possible view of the features of his old master. Prince Bismarck passes much of his time daily in this room.

The guests of the ex-Chancellor on the occasion of his birthday concurred in the opinion that the Kaiser's present to the Prince—a photograph of the imperial group incased in a bronze frame, the whole being about a foot long—signified almost anything that the observer of the gift might surmise, but really gave no indication of the Kaiser's feeling. It was remarked that the features of the notable persons viewing the photograph made rapid changes from cold to warmth, and vice versa. Count von Waldersee, after meeting the Prince, expressed his pleasure at seeing the ex-Chancellor so strong and bright.

The Emperor and Bismarck.

The semi-official press is conjecturing that the Emperor is again warming toward Prince Bismarck, and is accordingly recurring to praises of the Prince's genius and services to the empire. The Cologne Gazette, which recently published an article referring to the pitiful sight of the decayed Chancellor stumbling, full of complaints, behind the State chariot, now declares that the period of antagonism toward him is over and that calumny has been silenced. "His worst enemies," the Gazette continues, "are ready to admit the grandeur of this colossal historic figure, and the heart of the whole of Germany yearns toward him."

The Bismarckian newspapers do not accept any criticism of the Prince dealing with the ex-Chancellor as belonging to past history, and hold that it is probable that he will still be called upon to guide the State through a crisis. The Berlin Neueste Nachrichten asserts that the discontent at Prince Bismark's dismissal from the public service remains as great to-day as it was in 1890.

Germany's Hour of Need Predicted.

The noted German explorer Eugen S. Wolff, in conversation with The United Press correspondent at Friedrichsruh on Prince Bismarck's birthday, declared that the day was coming when confusion and entanglement would reach such a pass that the Emperor would be unable to help himself except by recalling Prince Bismarck to the Chancellorship. "It will be a bad day for Germany," he said, "if the Prince is not alive to avert a catastrophe."

Herr Wolff expressed the opinion that England would prevent both Germany and France from making any further extension of their influence in Africa.

The Trial of Hammerstein.

The trial of Baron von Hammerstein, the former Conservative leader and editor in chief of the Kreuz Zeitung, upon charges of forgery and embezzlement, will be begun April 15. While Hammerstein was a fugitive and since his apprehension by a German police commissary at Athens, and his arrival here and subsequent incarceration, the Conservative press have had as little to say of him or his case as possible, but their remarks in view of the nearness of his trial suggest that the line of defense adopted by the Conservative Party leaders in their toleration of Hammerstein as an active member of the Conservative Committee long after his criminal practices had been discovered is simply that of throwing all the blame upon Dr. Stoecker, formerly Court Chaplain, and shielding Hammerstein.

It is doubtful whether this defense will stand. Dr. Stoecker has declared his ability to prove that the other members of the committee had the same information as that possessed by himself as to what extent Hammerstein was involved. If the trial is strictly limited to proof of the charges of forgery and embezzlement, however, the committee may be able to escape the disclosures which another line of procedure would bring out.

The Increase of Dueling.

The Militar Wochenblatt and the Kreuz Zeitung publish articles commenting upon the increase of dueling in Germany, both journals deploring and condemning the practice. The Militar Wochenblatt holds that even the custom of dueling in the army ought to be checked, declaring that no duel is justifiable, except when it is impossible to settle the differences between the principals through a court of honor.

The report that England is making preparations to reinforce the British troops in South Africa is awakening the gravest fears of South African complications. Even the Vorwaerts, the principal Socialist organ, warns Mr. Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, not to meddle further in the Transvaal, declaring that England has too many difficulties on her hands already to justify her in increasing them.

Torpedo Destroyer from England.

The German Admiralty Department has ordered the construction of a torpedo destroyer of the latest designs, and embodying all of the latest improvements, from the English shipyard of J. I. Thornycroft & Co., at Chiswick.

A syndicate of Pennsylvania coal owners has made a successful experiment of shipping coal to Germany, and will now arrange to send over a large and regular supply.

The American horseman, "Texas" George Jack, has been arrested here on the charge of stealing a gold watch from one of his American associates.

Dr. Koch, Governor of the Bank of the Empire, has resigned his membership in the Economic Union of the Oberhaus, owing to the character of the attacks made by the Dimschultic leader, Dr. Arendt, in a pamphlet recently issued by the latter. Dr. Koch characterized Dr. Arendt as a lampooner, whereupon Count von Mirbach, the bimetallist leader in the Reichstag, retorted that Dr. Arendt was of as good quality at least as Dr. Koch. The latter thereupon informed his colleagues of his severance from the Economic Union.

United States Ambassador Edwin F. Uhl has been unable to obtain a lease of the residence formerly occupied by the late Theodore Runyon, Mr. Uhl's predecessor, the house having already been taken. Mrs. Runyon, with her younger daughters, is now making her home with her married daughter, Mrs. Haskins.

SELOUS BACK IN BULUWAYO.

That Town Declines to Take Any Help from Johannesburg.

CAPE TOWN, April 5.—Frederick C. Selous, the hunter and explorer who left Buluwayo with a small force to escort the mail coach from Mangwe to Buluwayo, has returned safely to the latter place, which, according to dispatches received here to-day is quiet.

An ex-officer of the British Army who is now a resident of the Rand, in the Transvaal, telegraphed to Buluwayo offering his assistance against the Matabeles. A reply was sent to him, in which it said that Buluwayo declined to receive help from Johannesburg.

There is much alarm at Mafeking, on the Transvaal border, and farmers living near that place are taking their families into the town for protection. It is reported there that the natives in the district threaten to rise against the authorities in consequence of the slaughter of their cattle to prevent the spread of the rinderpest.

LONDON, April 5.—The Standard will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Buluwayo, furnished to it by a news agency, saying that the Matabeles have murdered a hundred whites, and that 250 are still missing.

OLYMPIC GROUNDS ARE WET.

Games May Be Postponed—Statue of Averoff Unveiled.

ATHENS, April 5.—The Duke of Sparta, the Crown Prince, to-day unveiled a statue of M. G. Averoff, the merchant who gave 1,000,000 drachmas for the restoration of the Stadion, in which will be held the seven hundred and seventy-sixth Olympiad, the revival of the classic Olympic festival that was abolished 1,500 years ago by Emperor Theodosius. A large crowd was present.

The greatest interest is displayed in the games, and a large number of visitors are in the city and others are arriving by every train and steamer. It is doubtful whether the opening games will be held tomorrow, the date fixed, owing to heavy rains, which have placed the grounds in bad condition.

SHOUTS IN SPAIN FOR CUBA.

Rebel Demonstration During a Patriotic Play in Barcelona.

BARCELONA, April 5.—During the performance of a patriotic play at the Novedades Theatre to-day the audience cheered for Spain and Spanish Cuba. Some voices answered the cheers with cries of "Death to Spain!" "Long live free Cuba!"

These treasonable shouts excited the wildest indignation among the loyalists, and it probably would have gone hard with the shouters had they been caught by the people. In the tumult, however, they all escaped, but two, who were arrested.

One of the prisoners is a Cuban, and the other is believed to be an Anarchist. The police had hard work to defend the two men from the fury of the crowd.

EXPLOSION CAUSED 12 DEATHS.

Tug's Boilers Blew Up—Crew Killed and a Barge Sunk.

ANTWERP, April 5.—The boilers of the tug Virginie, plying between Ghent and Antwerp, exploded to-day, when the vessel was near Termonde. The Captain escaped, but the crew of four men were killed.

The explosion caused the sinking of a barge and the drowning of eight persons who were aboard of it.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Miss Charlotte A. Hamilton.

Miss Charlotte A. Hamilton, who died at her home, 17 West Twentieth Street, last Thursday, was the oldest living granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton. She was born in 1818, and was a daughter of the late John Church Hamilton. On her mother's side she was a granddaughter of John Cornelius van den Heuvel, who was at one time the Governor of Dutch Guiana. Miss Hamilton's life was spent chiefly in church work, she being especially interested in the success of the Reformed Church in Mexico.

Obituary Notes.

—Detective Sergeant Thomas Holland of the Bedford Avenue Police Precinct, died at his home, 423 Grand Street, Brooklyn, Saturday night of Bright's disease. He had been ill for many weeks. He was fifty-five years old, and had been on the police force for thirty years. He was a war veteran, and a member of Mansfield Post, G. A. R. He leaves a widow and ten children.

—Patrolman Oliver C. Olsen, attached to the Classon Avenue Precinct and assigned to Justice Haggerty's court, died at his home, 94 Waverley Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. He had been ill ten days with pneumonia. He was fifty-four years old, and leaves a widow and one daughter. He had been a policeman for twenty-two years, and was a war veteran.

—Ex-Mayor McRae Swift of New-Brunswick, N. J., died yesterday, aged seventy-seven years. He was one of the wealthiest residents of New-Brunswick. He formerly was a Government engineer. After quitting the Government's employ, he became a lead pipe manufacturer, and did business in New-York. He leaves a son and four daughters.

—Alexander Hunt of Trenton, N. J., who was Journal Clerk of the House of Assembly, died yesterday, aged fifty-two years. He leaves a wife, who is ill with pneumonia. Mr. Hunt for many years was a pottery salesman. He was in the war as a member of the Third Regiment, New-Jersey Militia.

—Clark Churchill, ex-Attorney General of Arizona, died Saturday in Phoenix, Arizona. Gen. Churchill went to Arizona in 1877, and located in Prescott, where he obtained an extensive law practice. He was appointed Attorney General by Gov. Tritle. He leaves a wife.

—Ernest Ange Duez, a well-known French painter, died in Paris yesterday. He was born in Paris, March 8, 1845, and was made an officer of the Legion of Honor in 1889.

—Capt. George W. Allen of Richmond, Va., for many years the agent at Richmond of the Old Dominion Steamship Line, died yesterday, aged seventy-five years.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From Saturday midnight to Sunday midnight.)

—8:50 A. M.—309 East Sixty-first Street; Henry Kahn; tenement; damage, $75.

—9:45 A. M.—144 East Forty-ninth Street; D. G. Hilyard; flat; damage trifling.

—10:05 A. M.—335 West Seventy-first Street; G. S. Phillips; dwelling; damage, $2,500.

—11:50 A. M.—783 Ninth Avenue; Jacob D. Flattan; dwelling; damage, $5.

—11:55 A. M.—78 Greenwich Street; J. B. Gruman; drugs and spices; damage, $6,000.

—12:00 M.—540 West Fifty-eighth Street; Robert Hubbs & Co.; paper factory; damage trifling.

—2:10 P. M.—134 West Sixty-sixth Street; fence on vacant lot; damage trifling.

—4:00 P. M.—492 East Seventy-fourth Street; Rudolph Slezak; dwelling; damage, $100.

—5:00 P. M.—225 East Sixty-eighth Street; Solomon Mandel; tenement; damage, $25.

—6:05 P. M.—362 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; George Cross; apartment; damage, $5.

—6:30 P. M.—430 East Houston Street; Mrs. Rose Krauss; dwelling; damage, $5.

—6:35 P. M.—264 Avenue B; James Carroll; tenement; damage trifling.

THEOLOGY AND EVOLUTION

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT'S SERMON ON THE IMMORTALITY OF MAN.

"Man Is Not Only the Supreme Result of Evolution, He Is the Final Result—If There Is Not Something That Lies Beyond When the Body Has Gone, All Evolution Ends in One Huge Cul-de-Sac."

"Evolution and Immortality" was the subject of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott's sermon in his series on "The Theology of an Evolutionist," preached last evening in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to an audience that listened with the greatest interest and attention.

"If any of you have come here to-night," said Dr. Abbott by way of explanation, "imagining that I expect to prove immortality by philosophical or scientific arguments, I desire to disabuse your minds of that impression at the very outset. I have no such purpose. I shall attempt no such thing. In this series of sermons I have not attempted to prove the truth of evolution, nor of our Christian faith, but I have tried to show you that we may retain our Christian faith, and at the same time believe in evolution—more, indeed, I have tried to show you that we may be evolutionists, and that belief will only widen, deepen, and enlarge our faith in divine redemption."

Dr. Abbott then proceeded to the subject of the evening. The text was from Romans viii., 19, "For the earnest expectation of the creature waiteth for the manifestation of the sons of God."

"This is the Pauline statement of the end of evolution," said the speaker. "The whole long process of creation and redemption is to issue in the manifestation of the sons of God.

"I am not going to try this evening to prove immortality from the point of view of an evolutionist. I am going to try to show you that evolution strengthens rather than weakens the belief in immortality; that, indeed, it almost necessitates it.

"Evolution does not prove immortality, though I must confess that I do not see how one can be an evolutionist and not anticipate life beyond the grave.

"Immortality seems to me incapable of demonstration in the exact and scientific meaning of the term. If by immortality we simply mean that those who seem to have died continue to live after death and the existence of ghosts, slates, table-rapping, and the like, we might perhaps afford proof of these not very important facts. But if immortality means that life in the next world exceeds in experience and development all we have known in this world, free from the trammels of the body and in a still higher, grander state, I say it is impossible that this can be proved.

"Science cannot prove it. Science has to do only with the past and the present. It cannot prove the future.

"Let us, then, to-night, look at life from the evolutionary point of view, and see what evolution would naturally lead us to anticipate as to the future.

"I am appalled by the greatness of the subject, and I beg your indulgence and in some sense your pardon for the inevitable inadequacy of the treatment."

Dr. Abbott then sketched briefly the growth of the earth from a nebulous condition.

"Imagine that this church was filled with subtle but visible ether; that as we sat here the ether gathered itself into a globe; that we saw this globe begin to revolve; that we saw the cooling process before our eyes, separating into solids and liquids; that we saw protuberances forming here and there, mists rising and floating away in clouds around it. Imagine that we saw mimic oceans, ponds, and rivers, and all the architectural processes going on, and finally we saw creatures running to and fro, and at last man himself."

Dr. Abbott paused a moment to give his audience time to form the picture.

"Something like this," he continued, "science does see. It sees the great, formless chaos gathering itself together in a globe, and hanging unsupported in the heavens, and it sees all the process I have tried to picture to you. It sees the process of storage progressed—coal, iron, copper, gold, and silver being stored away in the mountain fastnesses.

"It sees the earth made rich with juices which will feed thousands and thousands in the future. It sees animals, fishes, mammals, birds, and last of all, man.

"And, looking upon man, it sees him taking possession of this globe. He is probably the weakest of all the animals as an infant, and as an adult he does not compare with the majority. But he possesses reason and a set, determined, settled will. In the intellectual and moral nature alone does he transcend the animals, and by virtue of this nature he takes possession of the globe. He conquers, controls, or domesticates the animals, and learns to bring the forces of nature into his service. He is master of the world in which he has been put.

"Looking on this process from the nebular to the present condition, two things seem clear to the evolutionist.

"First, we are in the presence of an infinite and eternal energy, from which all things proceed, and that there is in the heart of this energy one who has shaped and controlled the evolution of this world. We see a design in this creation. We see will and we see purpose.

"The creative process has gone on by forces that have been aiming at some result. We trace life from a single cell to the present complicated state of civilization, and we see evidences of purpose more clearly and even more clearly.

"The evolutionist is not so certain as his fathers were about designs, but he is more certain about design. He is not so sure of the adaptation of particular things to particular ends, but he is sure that the history of the world shows a divine purpose, which has been definitely pursued. He sees that it is an intellectual energy which has thought something out, and a benevolent energy which has been seeking the happiness of others than himself.

"Secondly, he is sure that, whatever other worlds there may be, this world in which we dwell has been made, built, and constructed to be the habitation of man. It is man who has taken possession of it, who understands it, uses it, comprehends its laws, masters its forces, avails himself of its riches, and dominates all other creatures on it.

"It is no more certain that the cell in the comb was made for the storage of honey by the bee than that this globe was made for the habitation and development of man.

"Moreover, man is not only the supreme result of evolution—he is the final result.

"There is nothing beyond him—nothing conceivable to us. If there is anything we cannot know it. We can only know within the limits and conditions of our knowledge.

"In our attempt to solve the riddles of the universe we must be governed by our reason, and we can see nothing higher than man.

"He may be enlarged, purified, freed, developed, but there never can be anything higher conceivable to us. Nothing can be conceived higher than to will, to think, and to love.

"The inorganic world exists for the vegetable, the vegetable for the animal, the lower animal for the higher animal, and the higher animal for man. There is nothing beyond. The highest runner on the ladder has been reached—to do the right, and to eschew the wrong, to know, to resolve, to love. That is the supreme.

"Is, then, the whole process of evolution that and nothing more? Has all been done? Has this long circle of the ages run its course, chaos assuming order, out of order the architectural splendors of the heavens and the earth, light and forms of animal life, and out of this the capacity to will and think and love, the capacity to will and think and love to run its course for forty or fifty years and then die? An eternity for an instant—the whole thing ending in nothing?"

Dr. Abbott paused before he attempted to answer these questions. One could have heard a pin drop in the big church, so attentive was his audience.

"What man believed was that God made the vegetable world, the animal world, and man by separate voice, I can understand that he might have said, 'God has made man for his little day. Man will decay, and God will make others to take his place.' But even then, if one looked on man and saw how he projected out into the eternal it was difficult to see how he could not live beyond the grave. How could Shakespeare utter his immortal voice and be himself as ephemeral as an insect that flits for a few brief moments in the sunshine?

"But, when one believes, not in these separate acts of creation, but that creation focuses on man, when one believes that the whole process of this evolution, purposed in divine love, has been accomplished for the very purpose of producing a thinking, willing, loving man, how is it possible for him to believe that the end of it all is nothing?

"Man begins in a single cell. He passes through the successive stages of different animals. He is successively reptile, bird, fish, vertebrate, mammal, and man. I don't speak of the race, there may be some question about that, I speak of the individual—there is no question about that. He comes into life through these successive stages of previous life.

"The body is necessary as the means for his development. He learns through the activities of the physical organization. He is educated through it.

"The body then becomes the necessary instrument of his activity. It is the power by which he operates.

"The body, thirdly, becomes a hindrance to his development. It no longer serves him. He still has the same power to perceive truth, but he has grown deaf and cannot hear. His voice has lost its music and its power.

"The soul has outgrown the body. First it was an instrument for development, then for usefulness, now he has not grown old, but the organ he used is old.

"Gladstone and Henry Ward Beecher are not old—their bodies are. Men don't grow old, it is the body that ceases to serve the functions of the spirit. The body has been dying all the time; all the time being repaired, until at length the ravages of time cannot be repaired—the soul has outgrown the body.

"What then? What then?

"Remember, from the first nebulous days, God had in mind a man, and in every man this body first helped, and then became a hindrance to the service of development.

"What then?

"Why, if there is not something that lies beyond when the body has gone, all evolution ends in one huge cul-de-sac.

"It is inconceivable to us that God has been all the ages in making a Gladstone, a Jefferson, merely to fill a grave with.

"There are two alternatives—that of the positivist and that of the Pantheist.

"The positivist tells us there is immortality. It is an immortality of influence. Shakespeare's plays go sounding on. Plato's thoughts still inspire men through all the ages. Lincoln's courage and heroism will make heroes throughout all time. It is for future generations that the present generation lives. But what is the use of future generations? Why, according to the positivist, only like insects, to dance for an hour in the sunshine and then go to fill one great cemetery.

"But, no, God is not like a child, to build a house of cards to blow it down again.

"The Pantheistic alternative is the old Hindu conception. It comes back to us today in theosophy. All things will run their circuit and come back to God. Man is immortal, but not personally immortal.

"The sun draws up the water from the ocean, hangs it in the heavens, allows it to fall on the hills, whence it trickles to the rivers, and thence back again into the ocean. God sends out souls that will travel the circuit of the ages and return to Him again. And so God has been working all these ages for nothing.

"Over against these conceptions I put the Pauline conception: 'For the earnest expectation of the creature waiteth for the manifestation of the sons of God.'

"Through all these ages God has been working out something that was worth working out. He has been developing sons of God—creatures that could think, will, and love as He does, and who will carry their independence and individuality into the future life.

"Why should one think it strange? The figures of the poets are not merely figures, they are scientific prophesies. Man himself once dwelt in the prison house of absolute darkness like the seed in the ground. If he has come out of this darkness into light, why should it seem strange that, when the body has ceased to fulfill it purpose, he should throw it off and rise triumphant to the larger life for which the evolutionary process of centuries has been preparing him?

"Death is a sleep in which we fall into brief unconsciousness because the organ that served us can serve us no longer. It is an exodus. We come out from our prison house as a child from the cradle clothes.

"More than the thoughts of the past, evolution, as the interpretation of creation, looks forward to a life beyond the grave. It puts its indorsement on the promise of the prophet when he cried with a loud amen, 'The earnest expectation of the creature waiteth for the manifestation of the sons of God.'"

Dr. Abbott will preach next Sunday evening on "Evolution and Miracles."

A FAIR SETTLEMENT PREDICTED.

Negotiations as to the Venezuelan Matter Promise Good Results.

LONDON, April 5.—The Chronicle will say to-morrow that the negotiations between Great Britain and the United States concerning Venezuela are proceeding satisfactorily, and that a solution favorable to all is counted upon with confidence.

The Times has received a publication, dated Atlanta, Ga., the cover of which bears the embossed stamp of the Venezuelan Legation at Washington. It is entitled "Official History of the Discussion Between Great Britain and Venezuela on Their Guiana Boundaries." The documents contained in the publication date from 1822.

Commenting upon the work, The Times says that all the documents are published in the British Blue Book, except two from Venezuelan representatives to the State Department at Washington. These The Times prints. The first is from Señor Lobo, dated Oct. 26, 1893, and the second from Señor Andrade, dated March 31, 1894.

The People Want Sound Money.

From The Savanah (Ga.) News.

The one thing that arrests public attention in connection with the joint debate between Mr. Crisp and Mr. Smith at Augusta is that the references to Mr. Cleveland were received with more applause than any points that were made for silver by Mr. Crisp or against silver by Mr. Smith. That was significant of what? It meant that the audience approved the financial views of the President. Mr. Cleveland stands for sound money. He is the most conspicuous champion of it among public men. It is recognized that he is, in the rural communities as well as in the cities and towns.

The press report of the debate was sent out by a paper that favors free-silver coinage. We have no fault to find with the report. So far as we are able to judge, it is an absolutely fair one. It contained this sentence: "It is worthy of note that the greatest applause of the evening followed the commendatory references to President Cleveland." The admission from such a source means much.

The applause did not mean that the people want Mr. Cleveland nominated again, though doubtless he would be renominated if it were not for the third-term tradition. It meant that the efforts that the President has made to maintain sound money have their approval. They are able to see through the sophisms by which the silver men try to hide their real purpose, which is to force the country to a silver basis—to silver monometallism. They don't want unsound money, and the silverites will find it out before the end of this year.

The New Governor of Arizona.

From The Phoenix (Arizona) Republican.

The Republican congratulates the people of Arizona upon the appointment of the Hon. B. J. Franklin as Governor. A man of ability, of experience in public affairs, of culture, and of intellect, he will be the honored Governor of all the people.

No news has ever been received in Arizona of so welcome a nature as the announcement that the name of B. J. Franklin had been sent to the Senate by the President. The integrity and honesty of the new Governor is beyond question. He will give the people an honest and pure administration, regardless of politics. He will not be a party to any ring having for its object the robbery of the people. He will not lend his influence to build up private enterprises and private fortunes at the cost of the taxpayers.

Gov. Franklin is a Democrat. He is a Democrat of Democrats, and no Republican will hold office under his administration. But, notwithstanding that fact, we lift up our voice and rejoice with the populace. He is broad, clean, and capable, and that is why we congratulate the people upon their new Governor. We say this as a Republican, having only the best interests of the whole people in mind.

Good Pay for Efficient Men.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A corporation was running behind under the management of a man who was paid $5,000 a year. What did the Directors do? They didn't hire a cheaper man. They found a better man and paid him $7,500 a year, and now, as a result of his skilled improvements and intelligent economies, the corporation is making money. This is a frequent experience in the commercial and industrial world. If our cities would employ skill and intelligence to manage their affairs, and pay what skill and intelligence are worth, instead of squeezing down salaries, taxpayers would get double for their money.

GEORG ENGELS ARRIVES

GERMANY'S GREATEST COMEDIAN A PASSENGER ON LA BOURGOGNE.

Welcomed by an Enthusiastic Audience at the Irving Place Theatre, Where He Will Appear for Two Weeks—Successful in Serious as Well as Lighter Roles—Will Play One Night in Chicago and Three in Milwaukee.

An interesting feature of the sacred concert in the Irving Place Theatre last night which was not on the programme was the reception tendered to the famous German comedian Georg Engels, who arrived in America last night. The steamship La Bourgogne reached her dock after 9 o'clock P. M., and one of those who first got on board was Manager Heinrich Conried.

The actor Georg Engels, who had made audiences in all the German and Austrian cities laugh, was leaning against the rail and anxiously awaiting his American manager. Mr. Conried hurried the comedian into a carriage and left the luggage in charge of one of his staff, so as to gain time. In less than a half hour afterward the theatre was reached.

Manager and star made their way to Mr. Conried's box quietly, but the audience was on the alert, and as soon as the full, pleasant face, so well known in Germany, was seen, a spontaneous burst of applause interrupted the orchestra. Round after round of applause greeted the newly arrived comedian, who was taken off his guard, and embarrassed by the ovation tendered him. He finally realized that he must acknowledge the compliment, and then he bowed with an awkwardness that no other audience had found in him. Herr Engels was sincerely touched by the warmth of the reception, and so was Mr. Conried, for both were helpless for a few moments.

Shouts went up for "Engels! Engels!" and these recalled to the comedian his customary cunning, and he stepped to the front of the box and waved his thanks.

When the tumult had died away, Max Bira of the Conried company approached the footlights and read a poem of welcome, written by himself.

After some applause, Mr. Engels made his first public utterances in America. He thanked all for their overpowering and unexpected kindness, and hoped that he would really merit it by his performances. He said that he had just left the steamer, and that after so long a trip from St. Petersburg to New-York he little expected at the very outset of his arrival in America to find an audience that knew him, and one that was so kind. He would make special endeavors to merit not only their marks of esteem, but also their dollars of appreciation. This pun on German and American money greatly pleased the audience.

Herr Engels is under contract for a month each year in St. Petersburg, which he said was a German city almost. The Alexander Theatre, in the Russian capital, is annually converted into a German playhouse during the Russian Lenten season, and for these performances he has a standing engagement. The series just ended has netted the management over 30,000 rubles.

Another one who was eagerly waiting to welcome him was his sister-in-law, Mrs. Dora Schramm, who lives in Hoboken. Herr Engels has many friends in this city, and he was very anxious to learn about them last night.

Not only as an actor has he won fame in Europe, but as a playwright as well. His first work in this line was done in collaboration with Julius Stinde, in the three-act comedy, "Ihre Familie," which was highly successful. His next work was "Hamburg Bei Tag und Nacht," which scored a phenomenal success and enjoyed a long run.

Georg Engels was born on Jan. 12, 1846, in Altona, near Hamburg. His father was prompter at the famous Hamburg Thalia Theatre, and young Engels often had opportunity to visit the playhouse. When he grew older, he often expressed a wish to become an actor, but his father was very much opposed to this. He decided to become a scene painter, and, learning this trade with the master artist of the Thalia Theatre, he soon was engaged in an equal capacity at the Stadt Theatre in Hildesheim.

He made his first professional appearance at the Woltersdorf Theatre, in Berlin, in 1870. Two years later he was engaged as comedian for the Wallner Theatre, to alternate with Helmerding, who at that time was the favorite player in Berlin. It did not take Engels long to monopolize the affection of his audience, which soon led to the retirement of Helmerding. His fame soon spread broadcast over the land. But he was not satisfied with his success as light comedian. With his unusual talent, combined with hard work, Engels soon achieved new fame as a character player, and progressed in this line until he was recognized as the foremost character comedian of the entire German stage, a position which he is holding to-day, and which no other player has been able to wrest from him. He won his immense success in L'Arronge's well-known play, "Dr. Klaus," (an adaptation of which has been seen here by Sydney Rosenfeld, as "Dr. Clyde,") in the part of Lubowski. His humor was irresistible, and he was soon considered the ideal Lubowski.

He next created the part of Reif-Reiflingen in Schoenthan's comedy "Krieg im Frieden," (The Passing Regiment.) When L'Arronge established the celebrated Deutsche Theatre in Berlin, in 1883, an institution similar to the Théâtre Français in Paris, he immediately engaged Engels for his new venture, who appeared there in company with Friedrich Haase, Ludwig Barnay, Friedrich Foerster, Siegward, Friedmann, Josef Kainz, Hedwig Niemann-Rave, and other of Germany's most famous actors. He soon became a favorite player in this company, and while one after the other of the renowned comedians parted, he remained true to the institution till Adolf L'Arronge retired from the management, June 30, 1894.

Engels's farewell performance was attended by the highest aristocracy of Berlin, and the German Emperor personally expressed his sorrow to see him depart from the German capital. L'Arronge's successor held out great inducements to Engels to remain at the Deutsche Theater, in Berlin, but the comedian, who had offers from every principal city in Germany and Austria to play engagements at higher salaries, decided to go on a starring tour. His success as a star was enormous, and it took immense efforts on the part of Manager Conried to induce Herr Engels to cross the ocean to appear for a limited engagement at the Irving Place Theatre.

Engels will make his American début next Thursday night at the Irving Place Theatre as Senator Andersen in Schoenthau-Kadelburg's farce, "Der Herr Senator." His engagement here is limited to two weeks, after which he will appear one night in Chicago and three night in Milwaukee.

Liquor Selling in Iowa.

From The Chicago Journal, April 3.

Iowa is content with its mulct law. By defeating the Liquor Manufacturing bill yesterday, the Senate served notice that it had determined to let well enough alone. Prohibition has been beaten for all time. As the law stands, liquor is sold just as freely in that State as in any other, a fine being substituted for a license. The fine is one in name only, for it condones the offense and is a license in reality. As one of he speakers in the debate yesterday pointed out, the sale of liquor is legalized, no matter what term may be used. It is a meaningless distinction to characterize the mulct tax as an additional penalty. Some time when the people of Iowa can do so gracefully they will again call things by their right names and permit liquor selling in theory as they now do in fact. They are too near their great blunder as yet to make a complete confession of their failure.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 5.—The spring factory of the Quinsigamond Works of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company was burned this morning. The loss is total, and P. W. Moen, general manager, estimates it at $175,000. This is covered by insurance, placed in the Manufacturers' Mutuals.

HONESDALE, Penn., April 5.—Hennigan's Block, with a frontage of 300 feet on lower Front Street, was destroyed by fire this morning. Eight separate stores and restaurants were burned out, and a number of families in the upper stories lost all of their belongings. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $5,000.

CLINTON, Iowa, April 5.—The furniture factory of the Anderson & Winter Manufacturing Company was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $40,000.

PATERSON, N. J., April 5.—The residence of William Rump, on Garrison Street, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $3,000.

THE LANDLORD'S APRIL FOOL JOKE.

It Is Harmless, and He Has Worked It Many Years.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

James F. Moses has been landlord of the good old-fashioned Bucksport tavern known as the Robinson House for thirty-six years. Just how far back in history he conceived his ingenious "April fool" joke is uncertain, but a gray-haired citizen was caught by it on April 1 for the twenty-third consecutive year, according to undoubted authority.

The hotel is of the old-style hospitable front, with a piazza running the whole length, from which open two large doors. In Winter these are protected by portable, boxlike storm porches, about the width of the doors and 4 feet deep. The door opening into the office is in constant use, and it is here that the trap for the unwary is set.

As often as the 1st of April rolls around, the veteran hotel keeper has the porch at the office door moved along the piazza to the left, so that it faces the blank broadside of the house. Projecting sufficiently to hide the office door from a person approaching from up street, it makes the delusion more effectual.

The snare is hardly set before, perhaps, up comes one of the grocery delivery wagons. The driver leaps from his seat, grabs two or three baskets and bundles, stumbles up the steps, kicks the door open, and goes into the trap "all over," as the heavy-weighted door slams behind him.

Next, probably, comes along one of the leisure population, who thinks to drop in and look over the paper and have a chat. He opens the porch door deliberately and shuts it behind him, carefully wipes his feet, and fumbles over the cold white clapboards for the door latch, and then remembers the old, old, but ever new joke.

The train is in, and along comes a phalanx of the knights of the grip. The leader acutely recognizes the plot as one which cost him many a cigar a year ago, and he resolves to make a wholesale slaughter of the rest of "the boys." There are half a dozen or more, and by shrewd tactics he gets them in a group. "Now, boys," says he, "let's all get in a bunch and pile into the office all at once and holler 'Hullo, old Jed!'" All agree to it. "Now charge!"

There is a rush, and in a second all but one are floundering in a confused heap in the 4 by 6 box, while the cause of the commotion slips into the room and is well settled before the confused contingent gets untangled and with battered hats and wrath in their eyes swarm in.

And so it goes all day long. Landlord Moses, from his chair in the reading room, chuckles and haw-haws the success of his little scheme, although it is whispered that he was by a very deep-laid plot inveigled into his own trap himself, and that he had to go down cellar and bring up something to square matters.

FOREIGN NAVIES.

A paper which was recently read by Lord Charles Beresford before the British Institute of Naval Architects on the present system of water-tight doors in men-of-war, has caused much comment in naval circles.

"There is," says The United Service Gazette editorially, "general agreement that the fewer water-tight doors there are, consistent with the safety of the ship, the better. But, this being granted, opinions become widely divergent directly details are gone into. The loss of the Vanguard in the Irish Sea when touched by the ram of the Iron Duke, of the Victoria and the Grosser Kurfürst rammed during peace manoeuvres, of the Blanco Encalada when torpedoed, and the loss of the Italians by ramming at Lissa, are all quoted in proof that water-tight doors do not get properly closed in an emergency.

"Very startling, because true," the same paper adds, "is considered Lord Charles's statement that 'no ship has been saved when wounded below water level at a moment when her water-tight doors were open.' If our Magnificent, with 150 compartments, cannot do with less than 208 doors, the Royal Sovereign, with 187 compartments, with less than 148 doors, and if in the new Terrible the engines and boilers in the belly of the ship are in ten different compartments, and in these there are sixteen doors, how, it is asked, is it that the new French ships Carnot and Jauréguiberry have not one single compartment that goes right across the ship? Their six boiler and two engine rooms are entirely cut off from any communication with each other except by voice tube."

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A serious drawback in regard to the screw propellers of torpedo boat craft in consequence of the thinness of the blades is the quickness with which they corrode. In one case the common steel propeller was found to be seriously corroded after three months. In the German Navy, a correspondent

CYCLISTS ON PARADE

OPENING OF THE RIDING SEASON A GRAND DEMONSTRATION.

Thousands Enjoy the Glad Easter Sunday Awheel in the Metropolitan District—Lillian Russell and Her Gold-Mounted Bicycle a Combination That Attracted Attention on the Boulevard—Many Club Runs to Points of Interest.

Greater New-York cyclists enjoyed Easter Sunday as they have not enjoyed any other day this year. The beautiful weather brought them out to the famous drives and parkways by the hundreds, and it would strike most enthusiasts as being a poor guess to say there were any less than 20,000 awheel in the metropolitan district.

Yesterday was really the opening of the riding season in this vicinity. The pedalers had been waiting for it and could no more resist a ride on the Boulevard, on the famous cycle path in Brooklyn, or the majestic Hudson County Boulevard in Jersey than could the Fifth Avenue belle remain indoors with her gorgeous Easter bonnet and other Spring finery.

The procession of the devotees of cycling was a sight worth going to see. It was the same in town as it was in Brooklyn or over in Jersey. From 10 A. M. until twilight there was a constant stream of swiftly moving riders everywhere they are usually seen in largest numbers. The Boulevard in this city was the favorite riding ground yesterday, and thousands of pedestrians lined the walks to view the passing show. The appearance of some paraders ranged from grave to gay and from gay to the ridiculous.

An eccentric get-up that made everybody stare flew down the Boulevard late in the afternoon. The rims of the wheels were painted a bright green, the rider peeped out of a heavy turtle-reck sweater of the same shade, and over his eyes were goggles of emerald hue. Upon noting the similarity of colors, an observing onlooker remarked, "Spring is certainly here!"

There were any number of fat men and fat women on wheels. The tendency to go cycling among persons burdened with avoirdupois seems to be spreading. Those noticed yesterday apparently enjoyed the exercise if they did not appear becoming astride a bicycle.

Some well-known public favorites graced the Boulevard procession. There was Lillian Russell, for instance. She was out early in the forenoon accompanied by two gentlemen, one of whom looked suspiciously like Walter Jones. Miss Russell might have escaped general attention if it had not been for that gold-mounted bicycle which she received a short time ago as a present. The silver-mounted wheel was sooner spied the gorgeous bicycle than the word was passed, and in no time at all it was known that the song bird was in their midst. "Git on to the gold bike!" was often heard while Miss Russell remained on the Boulevard asphalt. That gold-trimmed wheel was solely responsible for the score of riders who followed the Russell party.

Mrs. Shaw, the famous whistler, took a ride in the middle of the day, and so did Annie Boyd, Mrs. Edmund A. Pettle, and Sylvia Thorne, who is "Freddie" Titus's actress sister. Others seen awheel were Dilie Teal, Archie Gunn, "Will" R. Pitman, "Jim" Gentle, and H. E. Voorhees, President and Vice President, respectively, of the Riverside Wheelmen; ex-President Fitch of the same club, Henry Strugnell, Fred Hildebrant, Jr., "Charlie" Weeks, Capt. F. G. Betts, and "Joe" Oatman of the Manhattan Bicycle Club, "Eddie" Rascovar, A. G. Batchelder, Edward Gerbereux and Capt. C. P. Staubach of Company E, Eighth Regiment.

The large number of riders on the Hudson County Boulevard emphasized the popularity of that grand driveway among the wheelmen. Many riders from this city journeyed across the Forty-second Street Ferry to ride there, and the number swelled the grand total to large proportions. The cycle path in Brooklyn was crowded as might have been expected, and it was not in as bad condition as many had been led to suppose. The wheelmen here were in particularly good humor over the decision of Mayor Wurster to approve the bill for a return path. It is expected this will be completed some time in June, and in all probability the wheelmen will celebrate the event with a big parade down the old path on the new one. It has been suggested that President A. H. Angell's club, the Good Roads Association, manage this affair, and it will probably do so.

Many clubs held their first road runs this year yesterday. The Concord Cycle Club wheeled to Grant's Tomb, the Cycle Corps of the Forty-seventh Regiment went to tomb, and also to Van Cortlandt Park, the Gramercy Wheelmen rode to Bayonne, via the Hudson County Boulevard; the Harlem Wheelmen visited Coney Island, the Pequods of this city journeyed to Yonkers, a party of Riverside Wheelmen scorched to Coney Island, the Century Wheelmen wheeled about town to let the other clubs admire their new uniforms, while the Yorkvilles made the trip to Bergent Point.

"Bicycle Evening" at the Lyceum.

One of the novel and interesting events for this week will be the "bicycle evening" to be held on Friday evening at the Lenox Lyceum for the benefit of the Boys' Free Reading Rooms at 68 University Place. The hall is to be used for cycle riding and the lecture room for roller skating, wheels being furnished to visitors. Many novel features are to be introduced, and those interested say it looks as though it would be a jolly affair, with plenty of music, flowers, and pretty girls. This opportunity will be taken, it is said, by many society girls to exhibit their Spring cycling suits, and some novelties are promised. Prof. "Ike" Johnson and A. D. Robbins will give exhibitions of fancy riding. Boxes are being rapidly taken by prominent people. Some of the patronesses are Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mrs. A. Fillmore Hyde, Mrs. Seth Wellington Johnson, Mrs. James Talcott, Mrs. William S. Pyle, Miss Lucy M. Spellman, Mrs. George P. Slade, Mrs. Willis A. Barnes, and Mrs. Charles Burchard.

Gramercy Men Visit Bergen Point.

That lively east-side cycle club, the Gramercy Wheelmen, had its first run of the season yesterday. About twenty-five members, led by Capt. John Lechler, participated in the run, which was to Bergen Point, over the Hudson County Boulevard. Among the prominent members in line were First Lieut. Paul Ballbach, Second Lieut. "Ad" Eisenhauer, Color Bearer "Count" Fressell, "Nic" Eisenhauer, E. Spell, Frederick Searle, Charles W. Ebewein, L. Lefleur, Charles Doebell, Emil and Richard Klein, Richard Herbhold, John Zabriskie, and "Phil" Mehrbrey. The next club run will be held next Sunday. Coney Island will be the objective point. The start will be made from the clubhouse, 9 St. Mark's Place, at 10 A. M.

A New Cycle Club in Brooklyn.

William F. Kolle is the originator of Brooklyn's newest cycle club, the Olympic Wheelmen. It has a membership of twenty-five and starts off with every prospect of success. The officers chosen to serve the first year are; R. W. Plaatje, President; Thomas Kelly, Vice President; Frederick Meister, Secretary; George Burkhardt, Corresponding Secretary; Wilson Schaal, Treasurer; W. F. Kolle, Captain; Edward Aronstam, First Lieutenant; B. T. Greene, Second Lieutenant; William O'Neill, Color Bearer. Next Sunday the members will have a run to Yonkers.

Unsanctioned Shows Blacklisted.

President Coleman of the National Cycle Board of Trade has requested all members of that organization not to exhibit at the unsanctioned shows announced to be held this month in Savannah, Bridgeport, and Norfolk, Va. No applications for sanstions have been received for these shows, and had any been sent they would have been refused, the board having passed resolutions not to approve local shows after March 31.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—It has been ascertained by experiment that it costs the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company from 50 cents to 73 cents to haul a ton 100 miles over its railroad. One ton equals 100 bicycles in weight. This means that it costs the railroad company less than three-quarters of a cent to haul a bicycle 100 miles, and it seems reasonable to say that the passenger who pays $2 for the transportation of his person over 100 miles of road should not be compelled to pay an extra sum for the carrying of a bicycle weighing 20 pounds, when the law now entitles him to 150 pounds of baggage.

—The Mannesman Cycle Tube Company of New-Jersey has duly filed formal articles of incorporation. The capital stock will be $2,000,000, but operations will begin on $1,000,000. The stockholders are Robert Mannesman and William V. Sherman of Hoboken, J. Reinhardt and Albert and Carl Mannesman of this city, W. H. Hill of Boston, Richard A. Burget of Pittsfield, Mass., and Levi L. Brown and Emil Kipper of Adams, Mass.

The newly elected officers of the Metropolis Wheelmen are; President—Frank A. Barr; Vice President—Adolf Hefner; Treasurer—Louis Rauschkolb; Secretary—Harry Barr; Captain—H. R. Dusenbury; First Lieutenant—George F. Jauss; Second Lieutenant—A. J. Gloriot; Color Bearer—M. Senno; Bugler—Charles Fincken.

—The announcement is made that the officers of the State Division of the League of American Wheelmen have decided to take steps to expel L. J. Tinsdale from membership in that organization. Tinsdale is charged with conduct tending to injure the league. He opposed the passage of the Armstrong Baggage bill.

—Theodore F. Merseles, Eastern manager of the Western Wheel Works, says that company is turning out 450 Crescent bicycles a day from the factory in Chicago and expects to raise the number to 500 in a few weeks. The factory is now run twenty-two hours out of the twenty-four, and employs 1,800 men.

—Alert, the mileage king of Brooklyn, rode 150 miles over Jersey roads yesterday, starting from Harrison early in the morning. Allert has ridden over 16,000 miles within a year. He says it's beginning to be something of a grind.

—Next Sunday the members of the Long Island Wheelmen will have a run to College Point. Dr. R. R. Cantrell will have charge of the party.

—On June 12 an international road race will be held from Moscow to St. Petersburg.

A COASTING COMPETITION.

Novel Race to be Held by the New-York Athletic Club Cyclists.

The New-York Athletic Club has turned its attention to cycling lately, having arranged a half-dozen events in which enthusiasm is sure to keep up. As there are upward of 1,000 devotees of the wheel belonging to the club, the list of entries for the various events scheduled will undoubtedly be lengthy and contain many prominent names hitherto unknown to fame in a competitive athletic sense. The cycling competitions are to consist of the race for the Citizens' Cup, over a fifteen-mile course; the Barron Prize for road riding between clubhouse and Travers Island; the Pendleton Cup for the encouragement of roadriding, and, one of the most novel of events, a coasting match over a course not yet decided.

The coasting match is not the least of the many competitions to be enjoyed by the cycling enthusiasts. The idea of such a race originated at a recent dinner of the wheeling element, during which the relative racing abilities of those present came under discussion, and one rider, who possesses more avoirdupois than speed, remarked that if he was not a scorcher on the flat, he could beat the average wheelman down hill. The ease with which such a contest could be undertaken at once commended the project to the many old-timers present, with the result that the above-mentioned race, to be run on May 23, has drawn a phenomenal entry list. They are: Robert M. Thompson, John C. Gulick, C. H. Wilcox, Knight L. Clapp, A. H. Curtis, John B. Yates, John D. Reynolds, James S. Bates, Lambert Burdett, Louis H. Orr, N. E. Goldsy, T. Hamilton Burch, E. P. Reynolds, W. L. Nulter, George Strong Daniels, M. M. Belding, Jr., Walter S. Wilson, J. W. Spalding, J. W. Carter, W. E. McCredy, Wesley E. Smith, Louis W. D. Seaman, E. W. B. Brown, M. G. Perli, Carl Mayhoff, H. G. Barnard, Arthur E. Troughton, J. G. Gilpatrick, Harry Howard, W. H. McCormack, J. C. Howard, W. H. Kenpnek, F. O. Myrick, Frank C. Elmar, H. A. Smith, John C. Baird, Elliot M. Mason, W. F. Pendleton, Charles C. Macy, W. G. Bates, Douglas Henry, C. E. Gudebrod, C. E. Williams, Ernest Thorp, George B. Vanderpool, Irwin A. Powell, J. H. Hanson, F. E. Himrod, L. M. Hurd, Frank Hurd, Roe, Fred Vilmar, D. M. Stern, Richard Nelson, Elliott Burris, Theodore Burris, C. K. Alley, W. P. Whyland, J. S. Wood, J. E. Domschke, Jr., F. W. Howard, J. E. Leech, T. Winans, W. D. Wright, George Hamilton Dean, Fritz Von Bermuth, Jr., Edward Weinacht, Olin J. Stephens, G. M. Hammond, and C. L. Dana.

In addition to the competition, and with the idea of encouraging and increasing constant road riding, Mr. W. F. Pendleton has presented to the Bicycle Committee a solid silver loving cup, to be known as "The Bicycle Daily Five-Mile Road Cup," to be competed for by resident and life members between the 1st of May and the 30th of September, 1896, the prize to be awarded to the member riding the greatest number of days in that period, not less than five miles a day. The committee has drawn up the following rules for the competition:

First—All contestants shall make entry in writing on or before April 20, 1896.

Second—Hours of riding, from 5 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Third—Each ride must be made on the road, and not less than five miles.

Fourth—Reports must be made in writing to the Bicycle Committee on the 1st and 15th of each month, and must show the time of departure on each ride.

Sixth—In case of a tie, the contest will be continued from month to month, between those tied, upon the same conditions, until decided.

The Barrow Prize of a bicycle to the member making the greatest number of trips from the clubhouse to Travers Island during March, April, and May is being actively competed for.

The dates for the Spring and Fall games of the club are June 13 and Sept. 26, at Travers Island.

In the bowling department the club is particularly strong, as was shown by the entry of thirty-three for championship honors. In the preliminary trials an average of 160 was necessary in five games, and sixteen men qualified. W. F. Shaw headed the list with the fine average of 189 3-5. The grand average of the sixteen is 175 3-16, a brilliant showing, which it is doubtful if any other organization can duplicate.

To decide the championship, every player has to play three games with every other man left in. The following are the qualifying scores:

Name.	Total.	Average.
W. F. Shaw	948	189 3-5
J. W. Carter	939	187 1-5
H. E. Toussant	931	186 1-5
F. M. Clute	902	180 2-5
M. E. More	892	178 2-5
F. D. Ames	889	177-4-5
T. E. Bells	879	175 4-5
F. Vilmar	867	173 2-5
H. P. Brown	865	173
W. Schafner	858	171 3-5
J. H. Bell	850	170
C. Cowperthwaite	845	169
L. H. Seaman	844	168 4-5
R. T. Lyons	841	168 1-5
P. Wilmarth	835	167
A. L. Paynter	833	166 3-5

There will be a club meeting in the nature of exhibitions and competitions, to take place in the swimming tank, April 18, for which prizes will be offered. Some of the events are very novel, and much interest is being shown anticipatory of the evening's sport.

The following is the proposed programme:

Handicap swimming race, 1302 yards; two prizes.

Fishing contest for the human tarpon, (time limit 30 minutes.)

Exhibition of fancy swimming by Instructor Sundstrom.

Diving Competition—Plunging, three trials; diving for objects, one trial; diving through hoops, three trials; running dive from springboard, three trials, and fancy diving, three trials, for which three prizes are offered.

Eating, drinking, and smoking under water by Instructor Sundstrom, C. E. Knobloch, W. E. Dickey, and F. J. Wells.

Undressing-in-the-water competition; one prize.

Exhibition by C. J. Kintner and Normandie Murray.

Fancy costume hurdle race, two lengths of tank; one prize.

The cross-country handicap, distance five miles, under the auspices of the club, to be held from Fort George on April 18, at 6 P. M., is calling forth an astonishingly fine entry list, possibly because of the liberal methods of the club in the matter of prizes, exceptionally fine ones of silver being listed.

The rowing contingent promises to keep its end up directly the season opens so the boys can get into a boat, and several surprises are promised for the various single, four-oared, and eight-oared competitions in the Harlem.

TROTTERS BEHIND IN WORK.

Little Activity Among the Trotting Turf Men Owing to the Late Spring.

The first days of April have not entirely released the light harness steppers in this vicinity from the long confinement of a severe Winter, and as yet there is little activity among the trotting turf men of the metropolitan district. As there must be a change very soon, the trainers at Fleetwood Park and those who have stables near by are preparing for the time near at hand when the old course in Morrisania will be fit for giving their pupils the show necessary to get back the speed that has lain dormant for nearly six months. James Butler, the President of The Driving Club, will have a strong stable at the track in charge of John Kelly, who came into prominence as a driver when Monroe Salisbury engaged him to handle a part of his string in 1892. Kelly has not had any horses equal to those Salisbury intrusted to him since he decided to try his fortunes at Fleetwood, but his undoubted ability as a reinsman has attracted the attention of more than one local patron of the sulky.

Among these is Major S. T. Dickinson, who has always owned two or three trotters that are up to Grand Circuit form.

About two years ago the Major was at Terre Haute looking after the fliers he had sent to George Starr. While enjoying the bracing and balmy air of that thrifty Indiana town and watching the numerous crack harness racers that are prepared for the Summer campaign over its famous four-sided track, his attention was called to a mare that had been brought to Evansville from the South. She was in charge of Rody Patterson, a young trainer who lived in that town, and was then owned by his uncle, a Tennessee farmer. All that the New-Yorker could learn about the trotter was that she had a record of 2:23½, and could step much faster than that mark. He made the short journey from Terre Haute to Evansville, and on arriving at the track found a substantial, well-made black mare, carrying so much flesh that it seemed impossible for her to show any speed. To his great surprise, young Patterson, after warming up the mare, sent her a half mile in 1:07½, and that evidently well within her capacity. After the trotter was cooled off and back in her stall, her trainer invited Major Dickinson to take a ride behind her on the road.

"What! risk my neck with a mare that I never saw before? No, thank you," replied the veteran roadman from the metropolis.

On being assured that she was perfectly broken and safe for any one, the Major got in the wagon, but not without misgivings. The second surprise of the day awaited him when he found that this fleet-footed animal was as gentle as his own favorite at home, Ella B. It did not take long to complete the bargain, and the black mare soon changed owners. She was sent to George Starr, and as Cocoon is now known as one of the gamiest and most reliable campaigners in the country.

After filling eleven engagements that season—1894—and winning several hard-fought battles, among them one of seven heats during the Grand Circuit meeting at Fleetwood, and reducing her record to 2:15, Cocoon was brought to this city last year and used on the road. She had practically no training, except by being occasionally started up after Major Dickinson had let her jog from Van Cott's stable, in West Fifty-eighth Street, to Fleetwood. Late in the Fall it occurred to the owner of this model roadster that he would see if she had any of her old-time speed. He sent for Kelly and asked him to hitch Cocoon to a sulky and try what she could do for half a mile.

The fast mare Honeywood was then at the track getting stiff work preparatory to her sale at auction, and Kelly asked her driver to have a brush with him. The Major was rather disconcerted to see the two score down together, as it was known that Honeywood could negotiate the down grade to the second quarter in 1:05. That was faster than Cocoon had ever gone when in race form, and, besides that, she was always a slow beginner. This time, however, the black mare seemed endowed with a new set of wings, for she went lapped on the bay one, the latter at the pole, carried Honeywood to a break along the flat, and was at the half in 1:04¾.

The exhibition created quite a stir on the clubhouse stoop, and no one was more amazed than Cocoon's modest owner. When Kelly dismounted, he came to where the latter was sitting, watch in hand, and said, quietly: "Major, if you want to see the mare go faster, I can show more speed in twenty minutes."

"Good gracious, man!" was the quick reply, "do you know what she did that half in?"

"Oh, yes," answered the driver, "but she did that so easily that I would like to let her step just once."

"Never mind; that was fast enough for me," said the Major, and then and there he resolved that Cocoon should have another opportunity on the turf next season. Needless to say that Kelly is to be her driver, and already this remarkable mare has been well engaged in the 2:15 class at the important meetings of the Summer Circuit.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOTING.

Sharp Contests in the Veterans' Match and for Mail Trophies.

The rifle competitions decided at the Seventh Regiment Armory range on Saturday evening were very sharply contested. First prize in the Veterans' Match went to A. Stein. There are three prizes in this sport, and each competitor has five shots standing and five shots prone. The Prone Class Match gives each competitor two entries and seven shots standing and seven prone. There are five prizes. All scores having the same numerical value constitute a class. First prize goes to the man making the best score in the highest class and second prize to the man making the best score in the next highest class, and so on in like manner through to the fifth class. Corp. Fowler of Company B secured first prize with a score of 34 standing and 35 prone.

The Mail Trophies were also shot for on Saturday evening, being an annual competition decided on the night of the Veterans' Match. The first prize among these trophies is the Veterans' Cup, and it was won by Corp. Alexander Stevens of Company F with a total of 67. The trophies are held by the winners until the next competition.

Second prize, a trophy of the value of $25, was won by C. H. Engle with a total of 67. Competitors for this trophy cannot be active members of the National Guard. The best score in the Veterans' Match, under this condition, wins the prize. F. Van Leunep won it in 1894 and 1895 with 64 and 65, respectively.

Third prize, to best score in the Veterans' Match made by a member of the association not an active member of the National Guard, was won by C. H. Engle, Company C, with a score of 47. Engle won in 1894 and 1895 with a score of like value in each competition. The prize winners in the Veterans' and Prone Class Matches were as follows:

VETERANS' MATCH.

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
1—A. Stein	25	24	49
2—Capt. H. Melville	24	25	49
3—C. H. Engle	24	23	47

PRONE CLASS MATCH.

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
1—Corp. E. P. Fowler, Co. B	35	69	
2—Corp. A. Stevens, Co. F	34	68	
3—Private W. N. Bavier, Co. C	32	35	67
4—Corp. J. R. Stewart, Co. B	31	35	66
5—Sergt. L. Sands, Company B	35	35	65

Corp. E. P. Fowler, Company B, broke the previous rapid-fire record, scoring 41 standing and 53 prone, a total of 94 points.

QUALIFIED AS SHARPSHOOTER.

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
N. M. Patterson, Co. B	32	34	66

QUALIFIED AS EXPERT.

	Deliberate.	Rapid.
C. Drake	68	79

Bits of Yachting News.

R. Lincoln Lippitt's steam yacht Veltera arrived at Seabury & Co.'s works Thursday night, and will be fitted with the new safety water tube boiler which was built for her. Her engine will be overhauled, also other work done on her, and she will be put in commission.

Charles L. Seabury's keel sloop yacht Kabeyun was sold to William P. Draper, who will use the boat at Bar Harbor, Me. The Kabeyun was designed by Mr. Seabury and built at Nyack in 1894. She is 38 feet over all, 25 feet water line, 9 feet 9 inches beam, 6 feet 6 inches draught. She is a thorough sea boat and a fast sailer. She will sail to Bar Harbor early in May.

The cutboat Lohengrin, belonging to C. M. Pratt, has been sold to Van Wyck Rossiter, who will use the boat in the vicinity of Nyack and Tappan Zee Bay.

GOLF SEASON SOON OPENS.

Preparations at Various Club Links for the Opening Games.

This week will witness considerable activity in golfing circles. Many new professionals are now at their respective clubs, and the work on the links will be pushed rapidly forward during the next two weeks. The times of opening for play at most of the clubs in this vicinity will be from April 15 to May 1. The St. Andrew's course will be formally opened April 18 with the first of the monthly handicap matches, but playing on the course has been in progress all the time, only regulated by the weather and the enthusiasm of the members. The new three holes which are now being laid out will not be in shape for use before May.

Most of the prominent golfers are looking forward anxiously to the three days' tournament at Lakewood April 16, 17, and 18. Invitations have just been sent out by the club, and the responses already received give assurances of a tournament of more than usual interest. The course at Lakewood is in fine condition, and the mild weather has started the grass on a comfortable Spring growth.

Down at Morristown the new Scotch professional, Willie Weir, has taken hold of his duties with true golfing energy, and arrangements are nearly completed for adding the new fourth hole to the course, in place of the long meadow hole last year. Weir is getting the greens in good condition, and is much pleased with the new ones made last season, but which had never been used. The Green Committee is now busy making a list of tournaments for the year. The Philadelphia Country Club has written a team to play a match with a Morristown team about the 20th of May.

The new Knollwood Club professional, Thomas Warrender, is getting the grounds in condition for play as early as possible this month. The members are anxious to start the Thebaud handicap matches, and, as the contest for the trophy closes May 1, not more than two more games can be played, at any rate. Mrs. B. Gibert Thebaud stands an excellent chance of winning it. She is now tied with E. S. Reynal, with two victories each. N. C. Reynal, one of the Knollwood golfers, has been playing lately at the Palmetto Club, Aiken, S. C., and succeeded in tieing for first place in a contest last week with E. A. Mitchell. He will probably appear in greatly improved golf form at Knollwood this Spring.

The Tuxedo Club golfers look forward to more activity than ever before. The course will be slightly improved, and two or three of the holes lengthened, and by the middle of this month some of the club members will buckle down to practice work; but it will not get lively before May 1. The first tournament will be played May 23, with the Philadelphia Country Club's golf team, and it is proposed to hold an open tournament during the season. The President of the Tuxedo Golf Club, Walker Breese Smith, is expected home from Pau, France, this month. J. Patrick, the Tuxedo professional, has returned from Europe and brought his brother with him, who will be his assistant this year.

The Brooklyn golfers, who compose the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, are making active arrangements for a hustling season, and will open with a tournament early in May. This will probably also combine the features of a housewarming, as plans have just been accepted for a handsome little clubhouse, and work will begin at once. George Strath, the club professional, is getting the greens in readiness for use, and the Dyker Meadow golfers think they will have a course this year of which no one need be ashamed. Park Commissioner Woodruff of Brooklyn is President of the club, and the membership limit of 100 was reached before the first of the year. Daniel Chauncey, Captain of the club, and a good St. Andrew's player, is the champion of the club.

Good Friday and Saturday brought a large number of the Baltusrol members out on their links, and some good matches were played. The Tolen-Tyng amateur match was played on Saturday, as the greens are now getting in shape for good golfing.

The illuminated parchment which the United States Golf Association will present to Mr. Cox of Edinburgh in recognition of his gift of a trophy for the Amateur Women's Championship is a very fine artistic form of resolution work. It is the work of Ames & Rollinson. The designer has found his keynote in the international part of it, framing the text in a border of conventionalized thistle leaves, which breaks away from tradition to admit a dainty water color of Edinburgh Castle. The eye travels from this historic spot to its complement, underneath the signatures of the President and Secretary, which, taking the place of a seal, is a view of New-Amsterdam, by whose shores a Hollander and an Indian are smoking a pipe of peace. As an initial a golf herald, with the St. Andrew's cross, is sounding greeting from his trumpet, so that the quick-witted may see without stopping to read the text that this is both a greeting and an invitation from the New World to the Old, with a tribute, by the way, to the ancient and royal character of the game. The color scheme is exceedingly rich, and yet subdued.

WORK OF Y. M. C. A. ATHLETES.

They Propose to Hold a Big Meet to Close the Winter Season of Sports.

The Young Men's Christian Associations of the Greater New-York have enjoyed a most active indoor Winter season, and an attempt is being made to celebrate it all by a fitting wind-up. There will likely be a big athletic meet of the Christian athletes and gymnasts of the First District April 30 at the Lenox Lyceum.

There is some talk of organizing a baseball league this year among the branches of the association in this and adjoining cities. It will be known as the Intercity Young Men's Christian Association Baseball League. Such an organization was perfected last year, and was fairly successful. Some of the physical directors do not favor the league. They say that league games engender a rivalry that is not healthy. This was the case in the games played by the basket-ball league this Winter, but impartial observers laid the blame not upon the league organization, but upon the rules of basket ball, which assigned somewhat doubtful powers to the umpire. Many of the branches are engaged in selecting candidates for nines, and in one or two instances the players will begin practice soon.

The Young Men's Institute Branch of the association in this city hopes to place a very good nine on the diamond this Spring. The Institute Outing Club will organize about May 12. Included in the Outing Club are the nine, the Ramblers, the Rowing Club, the Camera Club, and the Harriers. At present the institute members are greatly interested in basket ball, bowling, and gymnastics.

Four teams have been contesting for the branch basket ball championship. They are Captained by Harry Sperling, E. Goodfield, William Kaiser, and William Gallagher. Only two more games are to be played, and these will not change the result. The victory is already with Sperling's team, which is acknowledged as the regular branch team. The team is composed of Harry Sperling, left defense; William Mikola, right defense; George Dubner, centre; Charles Montigel, right forward; Ernst Wittenable, left forward. The record of the teams follow: Capt. Sperling's won 6, lost 0; Capt. Gallagher's won 3, lost 3; Capt. Goodfield's won 2, lost 4; Capt. Kaiser's won 0, lost 6.

Capt. Sperling's team recently defeated the People's Association team, of which G. T. Cook, Physical Director of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, is a member, by 10 goals to 8.

The annual Spring bowling contest at the institute will be started within a few days. Gold and silver medals will be awarded to the two men who have the highest and next highest averages for two games. The entries include Burkan, Reister, Hoffman, Dubner, Stuhrner, Breda, Dircks, Lederle, Kaiser, Higgins, Smith, Probst, Rosenberg, Mikalo, and Verkruzer.

Gold medals for excellence in gymnastic and other exercises will be given to the men who have won them on the occasion of the institute's annual Spring exhibition, which this year will be held in the hall on April 28. The programme will consist of work on the horizontal and parallel bars and the horse, the rope climb, pole vault, underbar vault, and high jump. The underbar vault is an interesting event, and one that will become quite popular in association gymnasiums. Instead of vaulting over the bar the gymnast walks under it; instead of the bar being raised inch by inch, it is lowered. The man who can walk under the bar at its lowest is the winner. In order to go under the bar at its low position a man must bend backward. If a man can "bend the crab" with his finger tips just above the floor, he is pretty sure to be a winner. It is a great event for small men.

VALUABLE HORSES BURNED.

A Fire at the Buffalo Driving Park Destroys a Score of Trotters.

BUFFALO, April 5.—Fire at the Driving Park last night destroyed the stable leased by Alonzo McDonald, the well-known trainer, and twenty valuable horses were burned to death. The fire was caused by the explosion of an oil stove in one of the cleaners' rooms. There were thirty horses in McDonald's string, most of which arrived here last Thursday.

The burned stables occupied the northeast portion of the park, and formed a connection between two parts of the covered track, and were 125 feet in length and two stories in height. The flames spread rapidly; and, though the Fire Department responded promptly to the alarm, it was impossible to check them until the stables had been consumed. The horses, maddened by the glare of the fire and the noise of the engines, resisted the efforts of those who tried to save them, and many of them had to be left to their fate, the rescuing party themselves being in great danger.

The most valuable horses burned were: Ellen S., 2:11¾, from Gainesville, Texas; General Ewell, 2:15½, Medina, N. Y.; Eddie Wilkes, 2:27¼, owned by McDonald; Donzel, Potsdam, N. Y.; Jim Harris, 2:14¼, owned in Pennsylvania; Red Gothard, 2:35, Middleport, N. Y.; Blue Bird, three-year-old gelding, owned by a horseman named Maloy; Fonso Bell, four-year-old gelding; Miss Charmer, 2:29½; Gray Bird, four-year-old; Isabelle, by St. Bel; Winsure, 2:21¾, and Zelos, all owned at Bradford, Penn.; Pallas, 2:24½, owned at Port Huron, Mich.; Kerfalta, three-year-old colt, owned at Rochester.

The horses are said to have been worth at least $75,000. The six Bradford horses, the caretakers say, could not have been bought for $25,000. Ellen S. was valued at $10,000, Donzel at $8,000, Jim Harris at $5,000, Kerfalta and Eddie Wilkes at $3,000 each, Red Gothard and Blue Bird at $1,500 each, and the others at less amounts. The bodies of the dead horses were removed to-day to the Milsom rendering works. The loss is a severe one to McDonald, as there was not a dollar of insurance on any of his property.

To Captain Fordham's Nine.

At an election of the team officers of the baseball club, the Fordhams elected as Captain Philip Reilly, '99, of Pittsburg. Mr. Reilly is an amateur of considerable reputation in and around Pittsburg. He was on the Fordham nine of 1895, playing third base, and it was due largely to his playing that Fordham had such a successful season. Owing to the time required by his studies, N. J. Delehanty, '96, will not be upon the Fordhams this year. Charles Downes, '98, will cover first base, while Jere Dunlevy, '98, will probably play at short stop, and Clifton Loughlin, '99, will play right field.

An effort is being made to boom athletics at Fordham, and next year things will undergo an entire change. One of the proposed improvements is a new quarter-mile track. As soon as it is finished and ready for use, it is proposed to commence yearly meetings between the three colleges, Georgetown, Holy Cross, and Fordham. If it is a success, it will be held every year and may be opened to other colleges.

New-York University's Schedule.

The baseball team under Capt. Selz has been engaged in regular practice on the Ohio Athletic Field. The schedule of games as arranged thus far is as follows: April 9, Fordham College, at Fordham; April 18, Seton Hall College, at South Orange, N. J.; April 20, Trinity College, at Berkeley Oval; May 6, Lehigh, at South Bethlehem, Penn.; May 9, Fanwood Athletic Association, at Ohio Field; May 13, St. Francis Xavier's College, at Ohio Field; May 16, Rutgers College, at New-Brunswick; May 18, Wesleyan, at Middletown; May 27, Rutgers, at Ohio Field. Ex-Capt. Rust of Yale has expressed his willingness to coach the team, and his offer will be accepted.

Several cross-country runs have been taken during the week under the lead of Remington, '99, and George Sands of Union, who is spending his vacation in the neighborhood.

The trials for the University of Pennsylvania relay race at Philadelphia will be held at Ohio Field on April 17.

The annual Spring games will be held on Founders' day, April 22, at University Heights.

Sale of Ex-Gov. Brown's Stock.

From The Washington Times.

George C. Clark arrived in Washington from Baltimore Friday. He was here for a few days only, and said to a Times representative that he had been to the sale of ex-Gov. Brown's stock and farming implements at his farm in Carroll County, Md. Ex-Gov. Brown is familiarly known as Farmer Brown, but he has given up farming, now that he has become a railroad man. The country people came early to the sale, he said, and it was a pretty sight to see them arriving in their wagons and examining everything on the magnificently equipped farm. The barn, with its spacious yard; the handsome old homestead, with its wide and roomy porticoes, won the admiration and envy of every visitor, many of whom had never seen the place before. But above everything else the horseflesh was the centre of attraction. The ex-Governor himself was on hand, and his time was very much occupied in taking farewell of his stallions and thoroughbreds. There were very nearly 3,000 people present. The general opinion was that the animals sold were the finest put up at auction in Maryland for several years.

AN IDLE SCAVENGER.

The bowels act the part of a scavenger, inasmuch as they remove much of the débris, the waste effete matter of the system. When they grow idle, neglectful of duty, it is of the utmost importance that they should be impelled to activity. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters effects this desirable object without griping them like a drastic purgative. The Bitters is also efficacious for malaria, bilious, dyspeptic, and kidney trouble.

BROOKLYN'S RIDING CLUB

FEATURES OF THE SUCCESSFUL EQUESTRIAN ORGANIZATION.

Some of the Events That Attract Fashionable Gatherings at the Handsome Clubhouse on Vanderbilt and Flatbush Avenues—Young Ladies Who Have Taken to Rough Riding—A Horse Show to be Held Next Month.

Fashionable clubdom in few cities can boast of a larger or more successful organization of equestrians and whips than the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn. It was formed in the Spring of 1889 by a number of society horsemen and incorporated in June of the same year. The clubhouse is a large building, about three stories high, of brick, with sandstone trimmings, and occupies fully three-quarters of the block bounded by Vanderbilt and Flatbush Avenues, Sterling Place, and Plaza Street, forming part of the western boundary of the Prospect Park Plaza. Of artistic design and substantial build, the structure has a very attractive appearance.

On the Vanderbilt Avenue side are the clubhouse proper and main entrance, which leads to the parlor and reception rooms on the first floor, which is inclosed in glass on the side facing the riding ring. Ladies' dressing rooms occupy the space on the second floor, and the third floor can be used as a dining room and kitchen. In the basement are the gentlemen's dressing rooms, lockers, and a large plunge of artesian water.

The interior of the clubhouse is finished in mahogany and other hard woods, and is tastefully furnished. Meals are not served in the club, as nearly all of the members also belong to the Montauk Club, on the adjoining block, and go there for refreshments. The riding ring is 200 by 150 feet, well lighted in the daytime by many large windows, and at night by electric lights. A spacious raised promenade extends along the Vanderbilt Avenue and Plaza Street sides of the ring, and parallel above is a large balcony containing several rows of seats. The spectator has a fine view of the tanbark spaces from the clubhouse parlors and other parts of the arena. The stables are at the southern, or Flatbush Avenue, end of the main building, and contain all modern stable appliances and accommodations for about 300 horses. Adjoining this part of the structure is a two-story building about 110 by 80 feet, and similar in architecture and material to the main clubhouse. This addition was completed last December, and is used as a carriage house, except the top floor, which was specially planned for a bicycle hall. Instruction is given there daily on the wheel, and many of the members are enthusiastic votaries of the silent steed as the horse. The club takes a prominent part in the city's social doings, and its series of tanbark entertainments every Winter is one of the popular features of society.

Nearly every morning, afternoon, and evening of the week the ring is occupied by a class either of ladies, gentlemen, or young people. The ladies class meets twice a week in the morning, the mounted athletic association drills Tuesday nights, Col. Partridge's class rides Friday evenings, the ladies tandem class is instructed two afternoons a week, and Wednesday evenings and Saturday afternoons there are general music rides.

Several of the young ladies of the club are fond of rough riding, and have displayed their skill in that form of horsemanship on more than one occasion. They compete two or three times a year in a jeu-de-barre contest for a handsome silver cup made by Tiffany, which has to be won three times in succession before becoming the property of the winner. Philip Del Bosco and Harry Taylor are the riding masters.

An annual event at the club every Spring since

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

FLANDRAU & CO.

372, 374, 376 Broome St.

CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

Broughams	Mail Coaches	Gigs
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for 6 and 8	Dos-a-Dos	Buckboards
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The above list of vehicles in all colors of painting and striping; all shades of trimming; on perch, half and full platform gearing; for one horse, pair, spike, three-abreast, and four-in-hand driving; new designs, correct in form and finished in most elegant manner, forming the largest stock of the highest grade vehicles shown, and by far the largest variety—full-size blackboard drawings made and shown for special orders. All at the lowest prices.

ALL "HORSE SHOW" VEHICLES IN STOCK.

Large number of Second-hand Vehicles taken in trade and repaired in our factory at moderate prices.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—Two American sisters would like care of private residence for Summer or longer; good cooking, if required; city or country; reference. Reliable, Box 374 Times, Up Town.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By married couple; English; no children; care of house for Summer; good references. A. B., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

CARETAKER.—Gentleman's house cared for during Summer by woman; has laundress; reference. Glennon, 212 West 67th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress; small private family; or chambermaid and maid to growing child; willing to go to the country; city reference. Huffig, 444 10th Av.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a neat German girl as chambermaid or waitress in American family going to the country in Summer; best references. N. W. C., 163d St. and Tinton Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes to procure a position for a young girl as chambermaid and assist with children. Call, between 9 and 11, Monday, at 25 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid; city references; willing and obliging. 125 West 24th St., second floor, Room 12.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant German girl; speaks French and English; as chambermaid or seamstress and chambermaid; good reference. 159 West 27th St., machine store.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—By a Protestant young woman as chambermaid or nurse; good sewer; country preferred. 316 Hamburg Av., Brooklyn, Schildknecht.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; best city reference. B. M., 230 East 100th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant young woman as first-class chambermaid; would assist in dining room or laundry; good references. 865 9th Av.; Reem's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid in private family; also a waitress; best city reference. M. B., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid in private family; has excellent written and personal references. K., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting or plain sewing; good reference. 213 East 40th St., first floor, back.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork, care for children, and do plain sewing; five years' city reference. 251 West 35th St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find situation for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend; willing to assist with children or other work. 233 West 45th St., two days.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid; will assist with other work; best reference. Call, two days, 209 East 44th St., Brownley's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French girl as chambermaid or waitress; reference. 62 West 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid and to do plain sewing; three years' city reference. Call, on Monday, 140 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or would assist with children. 336 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best city reference. 287 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young girl. Can be seen at present employer's, 707 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By girl as chambermaid and seamstress. 327 East 20th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; good city reference. 232 East 75th St., first floor; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a faithful, experienced woman; best long reference; or would care for a house. Present employer's, 103 Madison Av.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By an English lady who has lived in America two years; would act as companion to lady and assist with housekeeping; willing to travel, or as governess to young children; unquestionable references. M. A. S., 28 East 56th St.

COMPANION or LADY'S MAID.—By a refined North German lady, teaching German, French, English; experienced housekeeper and needleworker; as companion or lady's maid. E. L., Box 210 Times.

COMPANION.—Summer engagement wanted as companion by young French lady; diplomée; willing to travel; fluent English; highest references. Mme. M. L. C., 72 State St., Brooklyn.

COMPANION.—By a young French lady, training school graduate, as traveling companion to invalid or lady going abroad. M. J. L., 1,227 Broadway.

COMPANION or GOVERNESS.—By an educated French lady teacher in private families; would like to go abroad; obliging; best references. Mademoiselle, 154 East 88th St.

COMPANION.—By a young French person as companion to grown children; can teach; good sewer; city references. 341 West 30th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; understands English and French cooking in every branch; best references; country preferred. 931 3d Av., second bell.

COOK.—By thorough English cook and caterer; all kinds French cooking, can take chef's place; city or country; best reference. 216 West 36th St., third bell.

COOK and HOUSEKEEPER.—By a neat, competent woman; good cook and bakery or housework where the wash is given out; personal reference. 320 West 49th St., first floor, left.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook; good bread and biscuit maker, soups and desserts. Present employer's, 609 5th Av., from 9 till 12, Monday.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent colored woman, cooking by the day; dinners, lunches, and parties; New-York society reference. 9 Cleveland Place, Brooklyn.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best personal references; wages, $35. C. D., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good plain cook; good bread and biscuit maker; city or country; wages, $20. M. J. H., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class plain and fancy cook; marketing; take entire charge; wages, $30 up; best city reference; kitchen maid required. Permanent, Box 381 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; would like a place by the 14th; four years' reference from a first-class city family. W. B., Times Agency, 1,338 3d Av.

COOK.—By respectable Scotchwoman as first-class cook; thoroughly competent; private or public; city or country; best reference. 217 East 23d St., second bell.

COOK.—By economical, neat, German, Protestant cook; wash, iron, general housework; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in a private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; can be personally recommended. E. G., 148 East 85th St.

COOK.—By young woman as cook and laundress in private family or boarding house. 318 West 40th St.

COOK.—By a neat, reliable woman as good plain cook in private family; good city reference. Call, two days, at 35 East 31st St.

COOK.—By a competent woman in a private family; country preferred; care of milk and butter if required. 203 West 41st St.

COOK.—Lady wishes to place competent cook; wages, $20. Call, Monday, 12 to 3, 149 East 87th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; can be seen at present employer's. 279 6th Av.

COOK.—First-class. Present employer's, 262 West 78th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK, LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS, CHAMBERmaid.—By two English Protestants; one as first-class cook and laundress; good baker and desserts of all kinds; other as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress and nurse; no objections to country. Monday, 220 East 59th St.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; is capable of doing marketing where kitchenmaid is kept; can be highly recommended from late employer; wages, $35 to $40. 916 6th Av., call Monday, Limbacher, store.

COOK.—Thoroughly understands cooking 'n all branches; takes full charge of dinners and luncheons, or kitchen; kitchenmaid required; highly recommended by lady breaking up. McCann, 206 East 45th St.

COOK.—By a first-class, experienced French cook in private family; can take full charge of kitchen; with kitchenmaid; city or country; best city references. L., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class Vienna cook; married; husband A1 Vienna waiter, with best city references; in private family; wife as cook, husband as first-class waiter and be generally useful; wages, $40. Max Bondy, 1,889 2d Av.

COOK.—By a competent young woman to cook; willing to assist with plain washing; wages, $20 to $25 a month; has good reference. 179 South 4th St., Brooklyn.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; one as cook, the other as chambermaid. 37 West 53d St., present employer's; no cards.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; boarding, hotel, or institution; city or country; best reference. 423 West 49th St., Haertel's bell.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; first-class laundress; by day; cleaning, cooking; personal reference. Connors, 402 West 56th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman as competent laundress or cook, or take washing home. B., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out washing, ironing, or cleaning, by the day; good reference. Ahrens, 100 East 89th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By Danish woman to go out by the day; will do any kind of work or cooking. Danish, 356 9th Av. Gleason.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable colored woman to do day's work. A King, 43 West 66th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French; competent; cutting, fitting, draping, trimming; experience, ability; by day; private families; best city references; terms moderate; letters only. French Dressmaker, 244 West 38th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class cutter and fitter desires more engagements; $2 a day; supplies imported models, or makes dresses at her own place from $5 up; first-class references. Louisa Gauther, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day or week; experienced in cutting and fitting; latest domestic and foreign fashions; terms moderate; highest recommendations. D. D., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Fourteen years with Lord & Taylor and Rallings; perfect fitting, stylish dresses made as reasonable as by the day. Mrs. Ward Salzer, 108 East 27th St., near 4th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; just returned from Paris; few more customers; best styles and best work at reasonable rates. 39 East 19th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Desires a few more engagements out by the day; perfect fit; McDowell's system. K. Harvey, 201 West 88th St.; ring dressmaker's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—French; wishes few more customers at home or by day; city or country. Mme. Ambert, 324 West 53d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a young girl; understands dressmaking. Miss Saldinger, 336 East 74th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By educated German as nursery governess or maid; experienced kindergartener; could take entire charge of children; to go to Europe with a family; wages, $20 to $30; good sewer; references. M. M., 736 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By experienced Parisian Protestant; would like to go to Europe and come back with family; references. Care Mrs. Dr. Blatt, 105 West 44th St.

GOVERNESS.—English; teaches English, arithmetic, history, literature, French, German, and music; highest English and city testimonials; willing to go abroad. B. A., 1,227 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined young German; best city reference. Call, at present employer's, Monday afternoon, Miss M., 419 Madison Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an American woman as nursery governess to growing children; city references. 425 West 32d St.; ring Kelsh's bell.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young French lady of refinement and stylish appearance as housekeeper to widower or bachelor; quite capable of managing servants. L. Ombra, 1,227 Broadway.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—Experienced in requirements of first-class family; city and Summer residences; marketing, charge of servants, shopping, &c.; agreement with reliable parties made for later season or year; highest credentials. Advertiser, 253 West 72d St., or call Monday, from 2 to 5.

Housekeepers, Housework.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By colored girl to do general housework, without washing; is a good cook and waitress; can sew or nurse. Waitress, Times Agency, 1,338 3d Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a trustworthy, educated French person, speaking several languages, for traveling; good packer and sewer; experienced in traveling; highest references. Dupont, Box 333 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; accustomed to travel; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; country no objection; best of references. Call, Monday, at 898 Madison Av., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 36 Washington Square West.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; excellent dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; willing to travel; best reference. A. M., 213 East 84th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Parisian; competent; good hairdresser, dressmaker; references, New-York and Paris. M. G., 221 West 34th St.

MAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her German maid, whom she can highly recommend in every way; a situation to travel preferred. Call, at present employer's, 38 East 39th St., Monday, betwen 10 and 12 o'clock.

MAID.—Lady wishes position for reliable young woman to cross ocean and wait upon lady, or tend to growing child; she is good at packing and caring for wardrobe; is never seasick. A. M., 54 East 77th St.; 10 till 2.

MAID or NURSE.—German, French, English; sews well; assist with chamberwork; would like to travel. Can be seen at present employer's, 825 West 22d St., Monday, before 1.

MAID.—By English-speaking German Protestant (26) as maid and do plain sewing and assist with chamberwork; city reference. P. K., care Mrs. Higgins, 915 3d Av.

MAID.—By a Protestant girl as maid and seamstress or seamstress alone; thoroughly understands her duties; good city reference. L. L., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress, or would wait on a lady; can furnish best reference. C. B., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes situation for her maid and seamstress. Call, Monday, from 11 till 1, 23 West 73d St.

MAID.—By Parisian; private family; as maid and first-class dressmaker; cut and fit; dress hair; city reference. V. Nolin, 162 West 32d St.

MAID.—Protestant maid, who can sew, read aloud, and write well. Apply with references, Hotel Netherland, Room 509.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as competent laundress in private family; nine years' city reference from last place. S., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Protestant woman as first-class laundress; city or country; first-class reference; wages, $20 to $22. Maria, Box 380 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress; will assist with chamberwork; small private family going to the country; best city reference. H., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as laundress in a private family; city references. 227 East 28th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By German Protestant laundress in first-class family; wages, $20 to $22. F., 736 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress in private family; good reference. 322 East 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in a private family; excellent shirt ironer; good city reference. 300 West 48th St., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; as laundress; would do all washing in small family; eight years' reference. B., Box 195 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—By a good laundress in a private family; city or country; good reference. L. R., 217 West 32d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; no chamberwork. 202 East 31st St., care of Johnson.

LAUNDRESS.—In a private family; first-class city reference. G. R., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

CARE OF CHILDREN.—By young girl to take care of children; city reference; call two days. 101 East 40th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—A lady wishes to find place for a competent infant's nurse; can take entire charge; good seamstress. M. K., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge; understands all bottle foods; city or country; excellent city references. 224 East 57th St., first floor.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By young woman as infant's nurse; neat sewer; reference; country or travel. L. A., 902 3d Av.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—Take charge of baby or wait on growing children; will assist with light duties; good city reference. M. M., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a French girl to care for small children; best city references. I. P. Bastier, 209 West 26th St., second floor.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced Frenchwoman; cut and fit children's dresses; best city references. Louise, 162 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse for young baby; city reference; Yvonne, care Mrs. Lozero, 130 West 27th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced Protestant person; neat and competent; to care for infant or older children. Nurse, 435 West 56th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses.

NURSE or MAID.—By refined, competent North German from Hanover; take full charge of children from three years on; in a first-class American family; teaches German; wages, $20 to $25; best references. S. Warodell, 138 East 83d St.

NURSE.—By well-educated French person; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; take entire charge of small children; neat sewer; good accent; devoted in her duties; in first-class American family; highest city references. Marguerite, Box 392 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a most thorough, competent, and trustworthy infant's nurse; French; takes charge from birth, or would care for child under two years; invaluable for delicate baby; many years' highest city reference. A. A., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young woman as nurse or can act as nursery governess to one or two young children; best city reference; call, Monday, 9 to 11, present employer's, 374 5th Av.

NURSE.—By experienced nurse; understands taking charge of an invalid, lady, or child, and sew; best of reference; also physician. D. L., 270 West 23d St.

NURSE.—By a competent woman; understands all kinds of family sewing; as nurse and seamstress or housemaid and seamstress; reference. 367 8th Av., Therry's bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced Englishwoman; capable of taking entire charge of infant from birth; also understands all kinds of bottle food. A. G., care of Miss Smith, 230 3d Av.

NURSE or SEAMSTRESS.—By young German girl as nurse or seamstress for growing children; best references. 333 East 30th St., Rennor's bell.

NURSE.—By young woman as infant's nurse in American family; understands sterilizing; best city reference. 303 West 43d St.; no cards.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse, and would sew and make herself useful; good reference. 176 West 95th St.; Durfee's bell.

NURSE.—By a young Swiss French as baby's nurse; first-class references. R. G., care Mrs. Bastian, 209 West 26th St.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse and seamstress; best references. Care of Mrs. Roussel, 415 West 31st St.

NURSE.—Lady wishes situation for her French nurse; young, capable, and obliging. Can be seen Monday morning at 15 West 49th St.

NURSE.—By French Swiss girl as nurse for young children; city references. Sophie, care Mrs. Sims, 404 West 40th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Parlormaids.

PARLOR MAID.—A lady wishes to procure a place for a parlormaid, whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday, at present employer's, from 1 P. M. to 3 P. M., 11 West 38th St.

PARLORMAID or SECOND CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman; city or country; good references. 456 4th Av., care Mrs. McGowan.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as seamstress, and to assist with chamberwork; willing and obliging; best city reference. D. J. Murphy, 253 West 15th St.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By first-class seamstress and dressmaker; Swedish; call, Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 56 Lexington Av., near 25th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Good family sewer wishes few more customers by day; $1. Answer, by letter, Lane, 1,433 2d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A quick, neat sewer wants employment from 8 to 6. Marckleine, 842 6th Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By young girl as first-class waitress or would go as parlormaid; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; willing and obliging; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 876 6th Av., third bell.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a colored girl as thoroughly experienced waitress or chambermaid; understands salads; been in New-York 12 years in only four places; all in nice private families; city or country. Write until 8th, 107 West 45th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in a private family; can carve and take butler's place; best of city reference. M. A., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; can take a butler's place; understands carving, wines, or salads; city or country; best city reference. 441 West 35th St., top floor.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress; best city reference; highly recommended. D. K., 100 West 53d St., J. Burn's bell.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; best city reference; call, Monday, at 32 East 61st St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a small private family; best city references. R., Box 231 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant young woman as waitress; private family; best reference from last employer. 201 East 20th St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl; will be disengaged in a few days; five years' references. Call, Monday, from 11 until 1, at 84 Park Av.

WAITRESS.—A lady would like a situation for a Swedish waitress. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at present employer's, 32 East 61st St.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class waitress; best city references. Call, Monday, 184 East 64th St., ring stable bell.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a Frenchwoman, to take family washing at home. Meylan, 236 West 27th St.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG LADY OF SOCIAL POSITION, EDUcated, refined, accomplished, and circumspect, would like some profitable employment. R. S. T., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

CHAPERONE, &c.—A position as chaperone or companion to young or elderly lady of refinement sought anxiously by a cultivated, cheerful lady of pleasing appearance; speaks Spanish and some French. Miss F. A., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

EDUCATED YOUNG LADY WISHES TO ACcompany a lady to Europe; references. Norwegian, Box 357 Times, Up Town.

KINDERGARTENER.—With Krauss-Boese diploma; experience, and best references. Dr. J. Leuchs, 628 East 145th St.

MASSAGE FOR NERVOUS AND RHEUMATIC affections; ladies' residences; experienced operator; terms moderate. Swede, Box 358 Times, Up Town.

MASSAGE GIVEN BY SWEDISH MASSEUSE at home or out; highest testimonials. 434 West 58th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Typewriter; experienced; willing to work for a reasonable salary. Box 208, 152 6th Av.

STEWARDESS.—As stewardess, 1,601 Broadway.

TYPEWRITING, STENOGRAPHIC WORK OF all kinds, by the day and all hours of the night and holidays. Dale, corner 13th St. and 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—French; private family; leaving present employment on account of breaking up house; best reference; well recommended. C. P., Butler, 291 Montgomery St., Jersey City.

BUTLER.—French; just disengaged; family going abroad; has best recommendations as to capacity, honesty, sobriety; good care of silver. C., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; experienced; age 32; where second man or parlormaid is kept; first-class reference from present and former employers. H. M., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By young colored man in private family; has first-class city reference; city or country. C. B., 95 Lexington Av.

BUTLER.—By an experienced French Swiss; thoroughly capable in his duties; takes full charge of dining room floor; excellent city reference. G., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler; thoroughly competent and obliging; good valet; age, 35; no objection to country; good city reference. Henry, 125 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly experienced young man; single; long reference; present employer can be seen. 59 East 56th St.

BUTLER.—By a lady, for her butler, whom she will recommend. Monday and Tuesday, 8 West 10th St.

BUTLER.—By competent Swiss; single; age, 32; very obliging; city or country; good city references. Herman Busher, 314 East 65th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; long reference; disengaged April 15; present employer can be seen. 59 East 56th St.

BUTLER, or BUTLER and VALET.—Where parlormaid is kept; English; age, 35; last employer can be seen. G. White, 659 6th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—Experienced; single; personal references as ability, honesty, and sobriety. Beta, care of Kelly, 209 West 35th St.

BUTLER.—French; experienced in first-class service; highest city references. M., 112 West 29th St.

BUTLER, VALET—COOK or NURSE.—By a French couple; wife cook or nurse; good seamstress; reference. H., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent young man; age 29; two and a half years' first-class reference. D. D., 89 West 48th St., present employer's.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a competent and trustworthy young man; reference will certify. B., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a good-tempered man; will go anywhere; best reference. M., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a colored man; best reference; in private family. A. B., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman as butler in private family; city or country; good references. E. T., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; age, 37; single; disengaged when suited. H. C., 253 West 33d St.

BUTLER.—English; tall; satisfactory references; single-handed or with second man. 530 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By experienced French couple; well recommended as to ability and good character; fully capable of taking entire charge; family going abroad; excellent references. D. G., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By Englishman; competent; age 30; where second man or parlormaid is kept; disengaged April 9; first-class references from former and present employers. J. H., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; wife excellent cook; diner parties; ice cream; man experienced butler; marketing; economical; fully capable of taking entire charge for family; first-class recommendations. H. R., 142 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—By young man; thoroughly understands his business; in private family; takes special care of glass and silver and full charge of dining room; best city reference. B. S., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French Swiss; single-handed; honest, willing, and obliging; conscientious in his work; many years' best city references; city or country. Rey, care of Mr. De Coppet, Dakota, 1 West 72d St.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced Englishman as butler and valet; family going to Europe; best city references; present employer can be seen. Shelley, 25 East 60th St.

BUTLER.—By a competent Englishman; age, 32; best city recommendations from leading families; present employer can be seen. J., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—With first-class city references; a steady position for Summer and Winter, as perfect butler or valet. B. B., 165 West 19th St., first floor.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS.—French; man first-class butler; wife experienced laundress; fine laces, &c.; sober, willing, obliging; best personal reference. J. C., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a young man; understands his business; is sober and honest; best city references. J. M., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a married couple, care of a private house for the Summer; can give first-class personal city references. M. D., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

CARE OF GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE FOR SUMmer months by an ex-butler, employed in a club. G. R., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a man and wife to take care of a private house; best of references. McCormack, 235 East 38th St.

WANTED—A house to care for during Summer months by man and wife; best references. Caretaker, care paint shop, 2 7th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—German; married; age 35; understands care and management of fine horses, harness, and carriages perfectly; experienced New-York and Brooklyn driver; strictly sober, honest, willing, and obliging; present and former employers can be seen; city or country. John, 1,120 Bergen St., Brooklyn, private stable.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; married; no incumbrance; good, careful driver; understands his business thoroughly; willing and respectful servant; not afraid of working place; five years' personal reference from last place. Coachman, present employer's stable, 139 West 38th St.

COACHMAN—COOK or LAUNDRESS.—By man and wife; strictly temperate, steady, reliable couple, who understand their business thoroughly; disengaged in consequence of the family breaking up, who can be seen; both will be highly recommended. I. B., 227 East 29th St., back.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced, reliable, single man; German; understands proper care of horses, carriages, lawn, walks; good milker; will be generally useful; country place wanted until May 27; city or country; reference. D. B., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; thoroughly competent, obliging, and polite; total abstainer; served nine years with one family; several years' best recommendations as to character and ability; city or country. Murray, 168 West 35th St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER—COOK or LAUNdress.—By a man and wife; no incumbrance; both thoroughly understand their duties; are willing and obliging; very industrious; highest city reference. 226 East 21st St.

COACHMAN.—By an English coachman; city or country; thoroughly understands his business; strictly temperate; four years' excellent reference from last employer. W. H., Ferguson's stables, 103 West 53d St.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A SITUATION FOR his coachman during the Summer months; can recommend him in every particular; Englishman; medium size; good style; careful driver, and thoroughly trustworthy. 70 East 55th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; English; age, 33; single; first-class city references from best families; can drive four; good rider; understands all duties of first-class establishment. H. F., corner of 76th St. and Park Av. Seamans.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly competent; stylish, careful driver; several years' unsurpassed references, prominent family; temperate, obliging, industrious; moderate expectations; city or country. Faithful, 127 East 108th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman contemplating extended European tour highly recommends thoroughly experienced, temperate, obliging, trustworthy, respectful coachman; expert horseman, driver. Unexceptionable, 1,620 Broadway, telephone 1,619 38th.

COACHMAN.—Married, 33, not afraid of work; thoroughly understands care horses, carriages, harness; sober, willing, honest, civil; splendid appearance; unsurpassed references. Coachman, 306 East 35d St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By an experienced man; Protestant; thoroughly understands care of fine horses and carriages; A1 references from prominent families; country preferred. E. J. W., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Married Englishman; smart appearance; thoroughly competent; temperate, obliging, faithful, industrious; expert horseman, driver; country preferred; moderate expectations; highest references. Charles, 688 Sixth Av.

COACHMAN.—By sober, steady, and industrious married man; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; careful city driver; ten years' city references; last employer can be seen. T. G., 217 West 62d St., in candy store.

COACHMAN.—Excellent; competent in every particular of his duties; sober, reliable, tidy; excellent city and country whip; willing to make himself useful on country gentleman's place; references unsurpassed. Derby, 212 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; 5 feet 10 inches; aged 32; careful city driver; six years' first-class city references; disengaged on account of family going to Europe. Coachman, 174 East 69th St., care of Clifford.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrances; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; can furnish fifteen years' best of references; last and former employer can be seen. J. D., 221 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; first-class city driver; strictly temperate; not afraid of work; best reference from former and last employer. L. C., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By single young man; good, careful driver; willing and obliging; city or country; first-class city reference. Jack, Box 373 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to recommend thoroughly competent man, Protestant, single, who has lived in his family for years; personal interview. E., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By single Protestant, (25;) good, all-round man in country; good groom and driver; garden, lawns, &c.; city reference. W. P., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—English; understands high-class horses and carriages; eight years' reference; is a first-class rider and driver. M. Reynolds, care of J. Arthur, Esq., 140 West 55th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages; nine years' first-class personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer will certify. J. C., 688 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man as coachman; single; strictly temperate; city or country; thoroughly understands the business; best references. Coachman, Box 350 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By respectable young man; willing and obliging; can be highly recommended by his last employer. K., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of fine horses, carriages, harness; 15 years' experience; city reference from last employer, who can be seen. D. R., 136 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—I wish to secure a situation for my coachman, whom I can highly recommend in every respect; has lived with me ten years. G. Leask, 29 East 83d St.

COACHMAN.—Englishman; married; medium size; experienced driver; city or country; disengaged on account of family giving up horses; personal reference. Jones, 216 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to secure situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend as strictly sober and reliable. Knox, 117 West 46th St.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—Single; first-class references; thoroughly understands his business; neat appearance; city or country. Coachman, 753 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; single; thoroughly understands his business; horses, carriages and harness; careful driver; generally useful; best city references. Competent, 753 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced man; honest sober, obliging; careful, city, stylish driver; best of reference. F. V., 234 East 83d St.

COACHMAN.—Place as coachman; city or country; three years' best reference; married; no family. J. B., 17 West 55th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; age, 26; single; strictly temperate and trustworthy; references. W. P., Box 191, Times.

COACHMAN.—Respectable; married; no incumbrance; first-class personal city reference; country no object. 155 West 56th St.

COACHMAN.—By A1 coachman in first-class family; English; married; no family; city or country. A. S., 203 East 48th St.

COACHMAN.—By a sober young man; has first-class references from last and former employers; country. F. M., 135 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—By a Swede; is a first-class driver; understands horses and carriages thoroughly; first-class reference. 60 East 89th St.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—Single; good, careful driver; willing and obliging; first-class city reference. M., 71 West 9th St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly capable, honest, and sober man; over fifteen years in last place, 15 East 36th St.

COACHMAN.—By married man; five years' best city reference; can be seen on last employer's premises. Terrence Quinn, West 158th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; single; strictly sober and trustworthy. W. P., Box 191 Times.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Age 30; single; 15 years' experience in private places; first-class man in all branches of horticulture; first-class testimonials from Europe and America. X. Y. Z., Box 112 Times.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—First-class; German; without children; on gentleman's place or horticultural establishment; fine references. Charles Reinert, 223 Washington St., Hoboken.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By an experienced man on private place; understands the care of greenhouses, growing of cut flowers, fruits, and vegetables, and the management of a gentleman's place; Scotch; married; two children; age, 38; excellent reference from past and present employer. Alexander E. Hogg, Bayville, L. I.

GARDENER.—By a first-class man of twenty years' experience in all branches of horticultural business; can furnish first-class reference in regard to capability, sobriety, and character from present and former employers. Gardener, Box 191 Times.

GARDENER or COACHMAN—COOK.—By married couple; man as excellent gardener or coachman; wife as experienced cook; best reference from last employer. R., Box 209, 1,242 Broadway.

GARDENER.—Capable, single man; experienced in work of gentleman's place, care of horses, cows, poultry; good driver; permanence; references. W. B., 107 East 15th St.

GARDENER.—By a German; 28; married; no children; first-class in vegetables and flowers; very best of city references. A. A., 61 East 1st St.

GARDENER.—Married; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouse, rosehouse, graperies, fruits, and vegetable garden; good references. Gardener, Box 359 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—By middle-aged German, competent to take full charge of any gentleman's country estate; long experience and first-class reference. G. N., Box 106 Times.

GARDENER.—Middle-aged; Protestant; sober, honest, and trustworthy; understands care of cows, shrubbery, grapevines, &c.; best of references. T. R., Sunnyside, L. I.

GARDENER.—Age 30; single; private place, where two or more are kept; well up in glass, lawns, vegetables, stock, & ; excellent testimonials. Hex, Box 216 Times.

GARDENER.—By middle-aged German; single; competent to take full charge of any gentleman's country estate; long experience and first-class references. G. N., Box 106 Times.

GARDENER.—German; small family; general management of gentleman's country place; steady work. Inquire of Mr. H. Godwin, 52 Lafayette Place.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young man; age, 23; understands horses, harness

EASTER IN THE CHURCHES

ELABORATE MUSICAL PROGRAMMES AND FLORAL DECORATIONS.

St. Patrick's Cathedral, as Usual, Leads in the Celebration of the Day—Fine Music and Flowers at Trinity and Grace Churches—Dr. Parkhurst Nearly Buried in Fragrant Plants—Felix Adler's Lecture —Methodist Ordination Services.

Easter services were held yesterday in all the Christian churches in the city. In nearly all the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches there were elaborate musical programmes in addition to the usual morning and evening services. The weather being fine, though somewhat cold in the forenoon, the principal churches of the city were filled to overcrowding with worshippers.

CROWD AT ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

Archbishop Corrigan the Celebrant at Solemn Pontifical Mass.

Solemn pontifical mass was sung yesterday in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Archbishop Corrigan being the celebrant.

Large numbers of ticket holders for the service and of other persons who vainly hoped to obtain admission to the cathedral, after the ticket holders had been seated, were assembled at the west front of the cathedral as early as 10 o'clock. When the service began, promptly at 11 o'clock, between 8,000 and 9,000 persons were seated or stood inside the cathedral.

In the procession which entered, as the organ and orchestra played Thomé's prelude, were the Rev. Thomas Murphy, subdeacon of the cross; the Rev. J. Breghney, sub-deacon; the Rev. Thomas Phelan, deacon of the mass; the Rev. W. J. Daly and the Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, deacons of honor; the Rev. James Connolly and the Rev. Henry I. Newey, masters of ceremonies, and the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, assistant priest. They were followed by Archbishop Corrigan, clad in the Columbia Jubilee vestments of white and gold.

Poniatowski's Grand Mass in F Major had been selected. The soloists were Miss Hilke, Miss Clary, Mr. Kaiser, and Mr. Steinbuch. In addition to the organ, which was in charge of William F. Pecher, there was an orchestra, with full chorus.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Casey, Professor of Rhetoric in the Jesuit College at Frederick. He took his text from St. Mark, xvi.: "He is risen; He is not here."

Two points were emphasized in the sermon. The first was that the resurrection was the cornerstone of the Christian faith, and the second, that the resurrection was the greatest motive for Christian hopes. In support of the second contention the preacher quoted from St. Peter's epistle, "God raised Him from the dead and gave Him glory that our faith and hope might be in God."

In his peroration Father Casey said:

"With the fruit of the resurrection, and, therefore, with the sea that stood firm beneath the sacred feet when He walked upon the waves; with the earth that rocked when He expired upon the cross, with the sun that was darkened when He closed His eyes in that short sleep of death; with the graves that gave up their dead, and with the angels that sang upon that Easter morn, we, too, upon bended knee shall acknowledge His divinity and say, 'Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God.' We shall swear our loyalty to Him, promising to follow the way in which He leads, that we may share in the joys of the glorious resurrection and in the brightness of the eternal day."

After the sermon Cherubini's "Laudate Dominum" was sung. The service ended at 1 o'clock.

The chancel of the cathedral was decorated with Easter lilies, 2,500 having been used to give a vernal effect of white and green.

EASTER AT OLD TRINITY CHURCH.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Dix, Music and Floral Decorations.

In old Trinity Episcopal Church the Easter floral display and decorations yesterday were not as elaborate as they have been on some former occasions, but they were tasteful and appropriate.

The music was rendered by Prof. A. H. Messiter, the organist; Prof. Victor Baier, assistant organist, and the choir. In the choir were Malcolm Neibuhr, Frederick Bycroft, Mr. Hyde, and Mr. Price.

The anthem "Awake Up My Glory" was impressively rendered. The early service included "The Creed," "St. Cecilia"; offertory, "Sing Praise," "Sanctus," and "Agnus Gloria."

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix preached the Easter sermon. He said there was only one doctrine of the risen Lord. In secular and political affairs there are various principles enunciated. There are different platforms, Republican, Democratic, and so on, which are adroitly worded. They are worded to catch the popular mind, but often their meaning is obscured by verbiage, and people who read them are left in the fog.

It is not so with the doctrine of the Resurrection. When we read in the New Testament that Christ arose from the dead, we know that we also shall live after death. We can see as plainly as by the light of the noonday sun that our mortality shall put on immortality. There is no chance or maybe about the glorious truth, no two ways of reading the Holy Scriptures.

Time and again the glorious truth of a life hereafter has been attacked. Men and women who were wise in their own conceit have asserted that Christ never appeared to any of His disciples after He was laid in Joseph's tomb. These attacks have always been met and so thoroughly refuted that the doctrine has stood upon a sounder basis than ever.

We are assured of the good will of God toward men. The first lesson taught is the truth of the risen Lord. The second lesson is our duty. We have a duty in spreading the Gospel of Christ. Let our teaching be so clear that none can misunderstand. There must be no ambiguity and no bias, but Scriptural truth.

Our light must shine true and bright that none may be misled. It is a high honor to us that we can belong to the hosts of witnesses. Let us work on and hope on until we awaken in that grand and glorious Easter which shall usher us into eternity and heaven.

There was also special music at the evening service.

Dr. Dix was assisted by the Revs. J. N. Steele, J. W. Hill, and A. W. Griffin, and Deacon E. Heim.

FOREST OF FLOWERS AND PLANTS.

Dr. Parkhurst Scarcely Visible Amid the Display in His Church.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's head and shoulders were the only portions of his body visible at yesterday's services in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. They arose out of a great mass of flowers and evergreens in which the platform and pulpit were embowered. A large cross, composed of lilies and pinks, stood at the foot of the reading desk. Stretching away on either side was a profusion of potted plants, cut flowers, palms, and ferns. At the rear of the platform there arose a miniature forest of evergreens, across which a streamer of lilies stretched in beautiful relief against the dark-green background.

The church was crowded long before the morning services began, and many remained standing to the end to enjoy the special musical programme which had been provided.

Dr. Parkhurst's text was from St. Paul's Second Epistle to the Corinthians. At the time it was written, he said, Paul was evidently getting well along in years. Life was measured by deeds, not by weeks and years; so Paul was an old man, and he was tired. He suffered from physical infirmities, too.

Goodness would not keep a man young. Splendid aims and large achievements would not keep even an Apostle always in good spirits. Paul was not tired of life, but tired of living here. He was tired of being tired. Death to him was a point in the road, not an obstacle. He believed in a loving God awaiting him.

It was a mistake to stifle our interest in future things. Some people tried to be too spiritually minded. Inquisitiveness regarding the future state was natural. Because the Bible does not tell much about it was all the more reason that men should make all they reasonably could out of what it does tell. Men to-day were suffering from undefinedness of idea as to the future. It would be better to worship an idol than not to worship at all.

The future would be no holier than the present. Living was as solemn a business now as it would ever be. A fuller intimacy with and realization of the fact of a future state was essential. Heaven was something else than a theologic destination. Paul's belief helped him to accomplish the great things he had to do.

Belief in the resurrection of the human body was one of man's greatest comforts in belief. Easter is significant of such resurrection. Easter is God's autographic certificate of the gloriousness and permanency of the human body after death.

GRACE CHURCH DECORATIONS.

Abundance of Flowers and Good Music—Sermon by Dr. Huntington.

The Easter decorations at Grace Church were elaborate and beautiful. Over the altar there was a large cross of white flowers, one of the handsomest ever seen in the church. The baptismal font was filled with flowers, and there were decorations about the altar and in other parts of the edifice.

The choir was augmented for the occasion. The treble soloists were Masters Harry C. Smith and J. Bright Lord; alto soloists, William Holmes and Dr. William Mahoney; tenor, John M. Fulton; bass, Albert Mansfield; harpist, Miss Morgan; organist and choirmaster, James M. Helfenstein; assistant organist, Miss Bertha Thomas. There was a chorus of twenty-six voices. The morning service, at 8 o'clock, was attended by a large congregation. The church was so crowded at 11 o'clock that many were unable to obtain admission.

The programme included "Christ Our Passover," "Gloria," "Te Deum," "Gloria Tibi," and "Sanctus." The Nicene Creed was chanted by the men after the Gospel.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, rector. He spoke of the lesson which Easter taught for all nations, and of the appropriateness of flowers as emblematical of the joy of the people.

There were services also at 4 P. M. and 8 P. M. At the 4 o'clock service the anthem, "If Ye Then Be Risen with Christ," was sung; and at 8 o'clock the selection for the offertory was, "As It Began to Dawn."

The musical programme in the evening was, like that of the morning, excellent.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER CELEBRATION.

Beautiful Decorations, Fine Music, and Appropriate Sermons.

St. Francis Xavier Church, on West Sixteenth Street, was crowded half an hour before the services began at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

The altars were turned into bowers of greens and lilies. Mellowed by the flickering tapers, the effect was novel and inspiring.

The Rev. Father Young, S. J., the veteran choirmaster, looked after the musical programme, and personally directed the choir of 100 voices. Gaston M. Dethier presided at the organ. The musical programme was elaborate.

The sermon was on the day's celebration of the resurrection of Christ as typifying the regeneration of the soul, the Church, and the world. It was preached by the Rev. Father Thomas E. Murphy, S. J.

Solemn high vespers were chanted in the evening, when another fine musical programme was rendered.

The evening services were conducted by the Provincial of the society, the Rev. Father Pardow.

The collections taken up at all the masses yesterday, as in all Roman Catholic Churches, were for the orphan asylums of this city.

BISHOP SATTERLEE'S FAREWELL.

Calvary Church Crowded in Honor of the Departing Rector.

Calvary Church, on Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, was crowded yesterday by a congregation anxious to hear their rector for the last time before his assumption of his episcopal duties in Washington. Dr. Satterlee, who has been rector of Calvary for several years, will bid good-bye to his friends to-morrow.

The church was beautifully decorated. Palms and lilies backed the altar from the floor to the dome. A big square of lilies surmounted the communion table, and a miniature forest of palms concealed the altar rails.

Bishop Satterlee preached on "The Resurrection," and drew from the story of Christ's death and suffering and the fulfillment of His promises that man owed at least as much to Him as He had given for man.

There was a Sunday school festival in the afternoon. The children's offerings in silver and copper filled a basket that required the strength of two men to carry.

EASTER IN BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

Grand Musical Programmes and Beautiful Flowers.

The Brooklyn churches celebrated Easter yesterday with grand musical services, especially the Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches. The floral decorations were on a magnificent scale, all kinds of rare flowers, plants, and palms being within the chancel rails and many altars being covered with white flowers.

The afternoon was devoted to other than religious thoughts by many persons. Carriages by the score were seen going down the Ocean Parkway, while the cycle path to Coney Island and the paths in Prospect Park were ridden over by a great number of bicyclists.

Lexington Avenue Baptist Church.

The Easter services in the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church at One Hundred and Eleventh Street were largely attended yesterday. The pulpit platform was decorated with palms, lilies, heather, hyacinths, azaleas, and other flowers. Across the curtains of the organ loft were the words "He is Risen" in smilax and white carnations. The music at all the services was unusually fine. The Rev. Dr. J. L. Campbell preached in the morning and evening. In the afternoon between 700 and 800 Sunday school children were addressed by S. N. Hoag and the Rev. R. F. McMichael, former Superintendents of the school, and Dr. J. P. Ogden, the present Superintendent. The day was the seventh Easter of Dr. Campbell's pastorate at this church. During that time 774 members have been received in the church, 493 being by baptism. There were baptisms at the afternoon and evening services.

"The Resurrection of Humanity."

Prof. Felix Adler spoke in Carnegie Music Hall yesterday before the Society of Ethical Culture, on "The Resurrection of Humanity." He spoke of the great advance which had been made in arts and sciences during the past ten years, and maintained that the development of human ingenuity furnished a remarkable addition to the history of the human race. Mankind seemed to have been gifted with a phenomenal intelligence in the development of the great power of electricity. As mankind became purer, so would the resurrection be the more certain.

Methodist Ordination Service.

An Easter festival was held in the Central Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, yesterday. The afternoon service was devoted to the ordination of Elders and Deacons of the Methodist Church, by Bishop William X. Ninde.

The church was decorated with lilies and palms. The pulpit and chancel were banked with potted plants and quantities of cut flowers, a large floral cross rising out of the centre.

The afternoon service, which lasted three hours, commenced with a hallelujah chorus, "Mount of Olives," from Beethoven. It was sung by the regular juvenile choir of the church, composed of seventy-five voices, supplemented by 100 selected singers from the Sabbath school, under the direction of Prof. Johnson.

"Irish Volunteers" at Church.

At St. Agnes's Catholic Church, Forty-third Street, near Third Avenue, forty-seven officers of the First Regiment of Irish Volunteers attended the morning service. They marched to the church in full uniform, under command of Col. James Moran. During the mass they occupied the front row of seats. Col. Moran carried the trumpet of the regiment, and at the Sanctus, while the other officers drew their swords in salute, he blew three penetrating blasts. By arrangement, the sounds intoned by the trumpet were concordantly taken up by the organ, and the organist played an original composition, which he had prepared for the occasion, and which was partly of a military and partly of a religious character.

ANTHEMS OF PRAISE AT SUNRISE.

Students Usher in Easter with Hymns and Music.

Residents in the neighborhood of Chelsea Square were awakened at sunrise yesterday by the clear, ringing notes of a cornet and a chorus of men's voices, which seemed to issue from somewhere in the "heavens above." The atmosphere was very clear, and the blending of the voices was so perfect that the notes of the first anthem could be heard for a long distance.

When the second anthem was taken up, windows had gone up in the several blocks surrounding the General Theological Seminary, and high up on the ivy-covered tower of the chapel were seen forty or fifty students, clad in cap and gown, singing Easter hymns. The sun had just begun to peep over the eastern horizon, and its glow formed a picturesque background for the group on the tower. As the singing continued an occasional voice from below could be heard taking up the refrain, and when the well-known hymn, "Coronation," was started, many of the interested auditors were caught with the inspiration and joined in. Precisely at 6:30 the last note of the cornet died away and the chimes of the chapel rang out "The Lord Is Risen." The students filed down the winding stairway and repaired to early service, leaving their audience to retire again, wondering what it all meant.

The custom is a relic of the days of the early Church. Since time immemorial the students at Magdalen College, Oxford, England, have observed it, and the students at the General Theological Seminary derived it directly from there.

Many of the number who are afraid of becoming ultra-ritualistic declined to take part in the early morning chorus yesterday. The professors and most of the students, however, look upon it as a beautiful old custom, the observance of which is refreshing in these end-of-the-century times, and there were more volunteers than could be crowded on top of the tower.

By 6 o'clock in the morning the quadrangle was alive with black-gowned figures hurrying toward the chapel. The ascent was made with the aid of candles, and it took nearly a quarter of an hour for all to get up on the tower. Those who could not find standing room joined in from the steps below. Mr. Cockloft of the middle class accompanied, with a cornet, and Warren K. Dranch of the senior class led the singing. There were no other services.

With the exception of the Moravians at Bethlehem, Penn., the students at the General Theological Seminary are the only ones who observe this old custom in America. At Bethlehem, Penn., the services on Easter begin at 3 o'clock in the morning, when the ancient trombonist, with members of the choir, walks around playing resurrection hymns under the windows of the oldest and most sainted members of the flock. Afterward the choir conducts a song service from the tower of the church, and services are also held in the ancient burying ground.

PASSOVER AND EASTER COMPARED.

Dr. Silverman Says the Christians Copied from the Jews.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman yesterday delivered an address in Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, on "Passover and Easter; a Comparative Study."

"Judaism and Christianity, in this country," he said, "are brought into closest contact. Christianity is, in some respects, an outgrowth of Judaism. The festivals of Passover and Easter, both of such vital import to these respective religions, because of their proximity in time and their historical relation to one another, have often been the subjects of comment and comparison.

"The fact that Passover, as well as Easter, occur in the Spring of the year, suggests their connection with some early Spring festival.

"The followers of all the ancient sun-worshipping religions celebrated a festival in honor of Spring. Spring returns, and all nature resurrects; the fields and gardens seem quickened with new life; trees, grasses, flowers, men, and beasts renew their vitality. Our hopes become more buoyant, our joys more keen. New ambitions are formed, new plans put in motion.

"Whether Moses waited for Spring, as the most fitting time to bring about the release of Israel from bondage, does not appear in the Scriptures, but it seems likely that he took advantage of the Spring festival common in Egypt about the time of the vernal equinox to ask Pharaoh to let the children of Israel go for three days into the wilderness to serve God.

"After the children of Israel were delivered from Egyptian bondage, and were organized into a nation, it is but natural to suppose that they would continue to celebrate the Spring festival with which they had been familiar in Egypt. But this was a heathen custom. Moses changed the entire character of this festival, and made it commemorative of the deliverance of Israel."

Dr. Silverman reviewed the life of Christ from the Jewish standpoint, and said the fact that He was put to death during the Passover festival had probably led to the celebration of that festival under a new name, to commemorate the alleged resurrection.

CHILDREN'S EASTER CARNIVAL.

Eight Hundred Entertained at the Arion Clubhouse.

The Arion Clubhouse yesterday afternoon was the haven of 800 litlte ones, the occasion being the annual children's carnival, which is held every Easter Sunday.

The festivities were opened at 3 o'clock with a polonaise, headed by the committee in charge, which was followed by the army of little ones. The children presented a pretty sight, fancy costumes predominating.

A series of living pictures, a Punch and Judy show, and stereopticon views, with the dancing, entertained the children until 7 o'clock, when they participated in a banquet as a finale to the festivities. To each child was presented a souvenir comprising a box of choice bonbons.

Reluctantly the children allowed their parents and nurses to conduct them from the tastefully decorated clubhouse to their homes. Many sad little faces betokened regrets at having to leave the merry scene. It was after 8 o'clock before the children had all gone. Then the adults took possession of the ballroom, and danced for many hours.

The entertainment was as successful as any previous Easter carnival. There were no restrictions placed upon the members in their hospitalities to their wives, sisters, and sweethearts. The only change since the last affair of the kind was the exclusion of men who were not blessed with a membership card.

The Liederkranz, Aschenbroedl, and the other local German clubs were open to their members as usual.

Minister Terrell Arrives.

A. W. Terrell, United States Minister to Turkey, was a passenger by the Hamburg-American Line steamship Fuerst Bismarck, which yesterday arrived from Genoa and Naples. Mr. Terrell said he had nothing to say for publication. He hurried away to catch a train for Washington. Other arrivals by the Hamburg liner were Edgar Fawcett, L. A. Bernheimer, W. W. Crapo, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons and the Misses Parsons, the Rev. C. E. Spalding, Bernard Uhle, Mr. von Vein, the Austrian Consul to Philadelphia; A. H. White, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. John B. Sherman, W. W. Burgess, A. W. Lahman and Dr. E. Jennings.

Civil Service Board to Meet.

Gov. Morton has called a meeting of the State Civil Service Board for to-morrow, and politicians in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday wondered if the Governor had made up his mind that the sixty confidential Inspectors to be appointed under the Raines liquor-tax law come within the provisions of the civil service law applicable to places open to competitive examination.

EASTER FASHION PARADE

FURS AND FELTS FEATURES OF THE FIFTH AVENUE PROCESSION.

Not Fashionable to Make a Display of New Clothes, and Bright Colors Were in the Minority—One Woman Wore a Costume in Which Green and Purple Were Used with Startling Effect—New Styles in Hats.

Furs and felts were the features of the Fifth Avenue Easter parade. Never before were the mandates of the weather obeyed on a cold Easter Sunday as they were yesterday.

Every one who was happily possessed of a fur wrap had it on to meet the cool, nipping wind which blew along the avenue and around the corners. It was noticeable that before the sun was high enough to flood both sides of the streets the sunny side was crowded with the pedestrians going both up and down.

A sheared French poodle, out with his little mistress and a maid, shivered discontentedly, and the big policemen on the steps of St. Patrick's Cathedral drew as far back as possible inside the recesses of the doorway. Even two small boys, who were out taking the air, were in furs, one with a deep, broad sailor collar and cuffs of sealskin and the other with a smaller collar of chinchilla. It was not so cold, but there was an unpleasant biting quality to the wind.

The people who intended to go to church and stay through the service were out in good season. Special arrangements had been made in most of the churches to reserve the seats for the regular attendants. By 11 o'clock, or a little after, the doors of most of the Episcopal churches were closed.

This was about the time the belated ones and the curiosity seekers looking for sensations in floral decorations and in gowns began to arrive.

Many of them were evidently on the lookout for ex-President Harrison's bride at St. Thomas's Church. There, from 11 o'clock until about 2, nearly 100 persons stood and waited on and around the steps until some one came to say that the church had been closed and would not reopen until 4 o'clock.

At the Church of the Heavenly Rest two policemen kept the crowd at bay, holding the doors from the inside.

"Do let us in," pleaded one woman in coaxing tones. "Just a second. This lady is from out of town," nodding to her companion. They were neither young nor pretty, but they went in, and presumably the "lady from out of town" was happy.

"It must be that some people go to church only once a year," said one young girl, with a surprised air, as she found herself barred out.

"It makes you feel like a stranger in a foreign land," said a sweet-faced old lady, as she also turned away.

"There's more people in there now than the law allows," said one of the officers. "The Fire Commissioners are strict, and there are a number of people in the aisles."

The people standing on the church steps and coming and going formed the setting for the greater number of people in the procession on the sidewalk. It was not a gay procession. Every one was out to see and few to be seen. The women who were without coats or wraps were the exception. Two of these young women, one in brown and the other in a silvery shimmering blue, attracted the attention of the passer-by. There was nothing noticeable about either of them, unless it was in abnormally small walsts.

"Everyone is in dark clothes," said one woman, "and I have not seen a single striking gown to-day."

"You are not likely to," said her companion. "It has not been the fashion for the last two or three years among the best people to wear new clothes for Easter."

There were Spring hats out in large numbers, but there were probably not more of these than there were of Winter felts and velvets and the past season's theatre bonnets.

The new hats were a surprise. The shops have given promise of a purple Spring in millinery. It had been predicted that when a crowd of Spring bonneted women appeared they would resemble nothing so much as a bank of violets. There was violet in all shades, but it did not predominate. Green and pink were its worthy rivals.

"If I were going to make a composite Spring hat from the examples I saw yesterday," said the observant man, "I should say that it would be a black hat with green ribbons and violet flowers."

He might have thrown in a few roses of all shades, for they are to be found everywhere. Pink and green are colors that appear in everything.

A pretty girl with a complexion like a damask rose wore a hat wreathed with fluffy blue corn flowers yesterday, with which the milliner had prettily combined a tall spray of pale lavender fleur de lis. In the back was a big bow of apple green velvet.

As a contrast was a blonde girl, with a dull shade of light hair waved simply away from her face and brown eyes. Her hat was wreathed with the palest of yellow roses, interspersed with small pink rosebuds and their leaves. A sheaf of green corn leaves stood erect, and the whole effect was softened by white and black tulle, the former predominating.

The most startling effect in dressmaking and millinery yesterday was of green and purple. They were both bright tints, and opposed each other so forcibly that the combination seemed almost sacrilegious. The waist of the gown was of green velvet, the hat of the purple, surrounded and interwoven with tulle of the green.

Millinery combinations are daring this year, and a few hats yesterday flashed by like meteors. They were red, yellow, purple, and green, of indescribable brilliancy. A woman in a dress and hat of royal purple, another ni a silk of marvelous Dresden design in orange and red, and a child in every conceivable shade of red and yellow in dress and hat, made bright spots in the crowd. But for these and the more moderate but still exceptionally brilliant colors of such Spring hats as were out, yesterday would have been a very dull day from the standpoint of clothes.

EASTER PARADE IN OAERCOATS.

A Day of Shivering at West Point—Formal Spring Opening To-day.

WEST POINT, April 5.—Easter at the Military Academy was quietly observed. In loquent language Dr. Humphrey of Orange, N. J., pictured to the cadets the glories of the resurrection. The chapel was filled to its utmost capacity. At the close of the services the cadets were dismissed, and, with the exception of the dinner hour, had the freedom of cadet limits until 5:30, when the first parade of the season was held on the plains.

The drum call was for overcoats. It was at first intended to have a full-dress parade, but the cold breeze which blew briskly across the river caused a change of programme. Many visitors stood along Professors' Row and tried to keep warm by stamping time with the band. The regular drill will begin to-morrow, and this, according to West Point etiquette, formally declares the opening of Spring.

Orinoco's Cargo Loses Value.

The Quebec Line steamship Orinoco, nearly two days overdue from Bermuda, and about whose safety some apprehension had been felt, was sighted off Sandy Hook at 11:30 o'clock last night. The Orinoco sailed from Bermuda on Wednesday last, and was due to arrive at this port Saturday morning. A big sum of money will be lost as a result of her delayed arrival. A considerable part of her cargo consists of Easter lilies, 3,000 boxes of which are on board. It was expected that these would be landed and put on the market Saturday in time for use on Easter Sunday.

A hundred longshoremen were kept on the dock Saturday up to midnight in readiness to discharge the vessel's flowery cargo if she managed to find her pier before that hour. Another gang was on hand last night, but they were there to hurry the unloading of the ship so as to allow her to sail at her scheduled hour to-day.

Uniformed Knights at Church.

Knights of St. John and Malta, fully uniformed, attended divine service at the Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, last evening. The Rev. Dr. Lewis R. Foote preached. The Easter music was sung by an augmented choir.

VALUABLE GREYHOUND SHOT.

Ran Through the Streets Biting at the Passers-by.

A big greyhound caused much excitement about noon yesterday, near the corner of Fulton and Water Streets, and, after frightening everybody in the vicinity, was finally killed by a policeman. The dog was named Nero, was about nine months old, and the property of Gustave Herdling, a son of the proprietor of the United States Hotel, where the animal was raised.

James, Frank, and Arthur Herdling were playing ball on Water Street. Nero, who was a great pet, joined in the game, and brought the ball back when it went out of bounds.

Everything went along smoothly for awhile, when Nero, becoming excited, refused to give up the ball. Efforts to open his mouth only seemed to enrage him, then he began to froth at the mouth, and bark furiously, and run about the streets with his tongue hanging out.

A crowd soon gathered, but all gave Nero a wide berth. He ran like a frightened deer to Franklin Square and back, and then commenced to show his teeth and snap vigorously at every one. Finally he was caught, and some cold water thrown over him, while whisky was forced down his throat.

This had no effect, however, and a clerk from a drug store rushed over with a bottle of chloroform and endeavored to administer it, but to no effect.

A policeman who lives in the hotel was appealed to, as it was feared Nero would bite some one. He grasped Nero by the back of the neck and shot him in the head. The bullet also went through a pane of glass in the hotel basement door.

Three more shots were necessary to kill the dog, which was then left in the gutter, covered with a sheet, to wait for the city wagon. Nero was a thoroughbred, and valued at $300.

CHEVALIER HAS RECOVERED.

Disappointed Audience of Saturday Night to be Entertained Free.

Albert Chevalier, the singer of costermonger songs at Koster & Bial's, who was unable to appear Saturday night because of illness, will resume his place on the programme to-night. All persons who hold seat coupons for Saturday night will be admitted to Koster & Bial's free any night this week.

Chevalier has been suffering with influenza, but it was not thought until late Saturday night that he would be unable to appear, and the management knew nothing of his illness until nearly 10 o'clock, at which hour he regularly appears. His physician stated last night that he had entirely recovered.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Mr. and Mrs. James Wallace Parsons and family, who have been traveling through Europe for several months, arrived in London a fortnight ago from Paris, and will sail for New-York late this month. Upon arriving here they will go directly to their Summer residence, in the Berkshires, where during the season they will entertain extensively. Mrs. Parsons's mother, Mrs. Harrison N. Wood of San Francisco, will spend part of the Summer with her.

—The Amateur Comedy Club will give a dramatic performance on Thursday evening of this week at 8:30 o'clock, at the Carnegie Lyceum, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

—Mrs. Benjamin Church's dancing class will meet next Winter at Sherry's on Dec. 4 and 18, Jan. 1 and 15, and Feb. 5 and 19.

—The important event of this week in the line of entertainments takes place this afternoon in the larger ballroom at Sherry's, when the tableaux vivants will be given in aid of the fund being raised for the preservation of Washington's former home, Mount Vernon. Society is much interested in the affair, and many tickets at $5 each have been sold. Many of the prettiest and best-known women in society will be seen in a series of the most beautiful pictures ever personated by amateurs. The programme will be as follows:

America ..... Operti
Summer ..... Operti
Angels, posed by ..... Miss Redmond
Harp solo by ..... Miss Maud Morgan
Charles I., Three Children, posed by ..... Miss Redmond
Easter Hymn ..... Operti
Choir and organ accompaniment.
Marie Antoinette ..... Vigee Le Brun
Winter, posed by ..... Eliot Gregory
The Egyptian, posed by ..... Miss Redmond
Cupid and Psyche, posed by ..... Mr. Carl Weidner
St. Cecilia ..... Mr. Kenneth Frazier
Harp solo by ..... Miss Morgan
June; posed by ..... Mr. James L. Breese
Song by ..... Miss Mamie Field
La Marchand de Fleurs, Carolus Duran, posed by ..... Mr. Breese
Song by ..... Mr. Beverly Robinson
L'Amour Fait Passer le Temps, posed by ..... Mr. Weidner
Le Temps Fait Passer l'Amour, posed by ..... Mr. Weidner
Song by ..... Miss Field
The Bird Charmer.
The Butterfly Charmer.
A Thing of Beauty.
Echo.

—Announcement was made on Saturday of the engagement of Miss Martha Dayton, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Dayton, to Harold D. Farnsworth. The marriage will take place early in June at the country home of the bride's parents, at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson.

—The third of the series of twelve morning readings being given by Mrs. Grey at the residence of Mrs. A. B. Jamison, 43 West Forty-fifth Street, will take place to-morrow morning.

PATRIARCH.

Bark Had to Return to Port.

The British bark Leonida Gauci of Malta, Capt. Ambrosano, sailed from this port March 21 for Buenos Ayres with a cargo composed chiefly of lumber. The vessel was found to be topheavy owing to her large deckload of lumber. She would not carry sail and took a decided list to port. Capt. Ambrosano returned here yesterday, and will have to take on board sufficient ballast to stiffen the vessel so as to enable her to resume her voyage.

Found a Well-Dressed Baby.

Arthur Davis and his wife, who live at 497 Lexington Avenue, heard the cries of a baby about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the hallway of the building. Mr. Davis found in the hallway an infant girl about five months old, lying upon the hall floor. The baby was removed to Bellevue Hospital. It wore a white merino cloak, a white linen dress, white underwear of good quality, and a white satin cap.

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ALWAYS ARTISTIC.

The proper study of furniture is FURNITURE. See if an observant walk through our warerooms does not teach you more than hours of reading. We have all the different styles of the Louis, Empire, Rococo, etc. All are of the most artistic designs.

Where wisdom is bliss, 'tis folly to be ignorant.

Do not think that Fine Furniture is necessarily high priced. Each piece has its tag, with the factory price marked on it.

You will find it pays to

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GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

One will carry you through several.

What if it is Spring, not all wearers of overcoats care for light colors.

Perhaps you wouldn't after seeing this short top coat made from black whipcord—an exceptionally handsome cloth; obliged to have it made to get it.

The loose full cut of these coats gives them an undeniable style.

Serge-lined $20; silk-lined $25.

Our Spring book is ready; yours for the asking.

ROGERS PEET & CO

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

EASTER'S OTHER SIDE

SAD STORIES OF WANT AND DRUNKENNESS TOLD IN POLICE COURTS.

Four Scantily Clad and Starving Children Found in a Bare Room in a Business Building—Two Badly Burned While Trying to Get Warm—Babies That Cried for Food in the Yorkville Prison—A Fourteen-Year-Old Drunkard.

Easter was not everywhere a happy day. Despite the bright sunshine outdoors there were many homes where want and misery ruled and where children were starving. More than one story of a drunken mother and half-clad babies was told in the police courts where, in the end, every such story comes.

Perhaps the most pitiful was told by Agent Agnew of the Gerry society to Magistrate Crane in the Jefferson Market Police Court. With Agnew were four children, Andrew, Rose, Charles, and Sura Smith, the oldest only ten years, and the youngest but twenty months old. The father and mother, Andrew and Rose Smith, were also in court, and with them Andrew Smith, the grandfather.

Agent Agnew called at the house, 21 Third Street, Saturday night, owing to a letter sent to the Gerry society by a merchant of that neighborhood, saying that four children in that building needed the society's attention. He found the building one used only for business purposes. The grandfather occupied the third floor with a small printing establishment.

Above this, in a garret, in a room bare of beds, carpets, or furniture, he found the four children alone, all but the eldest entirely naked. They were huddled about a stove. So close were they to the fire that the two boys had been severely burned. Neither of the parents was in the building, and the children were locked in the room. The agent had to burst in the door before he could get into the room.

A patrol wagon was called, the children wrapped in horse blankets, and taken to the Gerry society's rooms, where they were clothed and given beds.

Agnew explained to Magistrate Crane that the mother was a hard drinker and that the father had not had steady work for some months past. The grandfather had given them all the care they had had.

Magistrate Crane delivered the children into the custody of the Gerry society, and Andrew and Charles were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital for treatment for their burns.

Another story of drunken mothers was told in the Yorkville Police Court, when Mary Hayes and Maria Moran were brought in. The Hayes woman had two children, and Mrs. Moran one. They had been dispossessed from their rooms at 424 West Fifty-sixth Street Saturday.

Hayes came back in the course of the afternoon and found his furniture and family on the sidewalk. He had $2, which he had earned that day, and at once purchased $2 worth of liquor. The family then went back to their vacant rooms, where they were found at 8:30 in the night, all too drunk to help themselves, and were taken to the station house.

The babies made so much noise in the Yorkville Prison yesterday morning that a doorman went in to investigate. He found that the children had had nothing to eat, and got them some milk and crackers. When the case was called, they were still ravenously eating. The children were all scantily clothed, one of Mrs. Hayes's babies having only a bit of shawl wrapped around it. The women were sent to the workhouse and Hayes was fined $3.

A case that was different, but that still called for pity, came up in the Jefferson Market Police Court when fourteen-year-old Arthur Hartman was charged with intoxication. The boy had been found lying drunk on Seventh Avenue, utterly unable to look out for himself. He pleaded that it was his first offense, and said that on Saturday night he and his father had gone to see a fire. They had become chilled through, and had gone together to a saloon. He said that he had had two glasses of wine, and that in some way he had become separated from his father. The next thing he remembered was when he awoke in the police station. Magistrate Crane held the boy until to-morrow to give the Gerry society a chance to investigate.

Easter Eggs for Tombs Prisoners.

There was little at the Tombs yesterday to distinguish the day from any other Sabbath save for the Easter eggs which were given the prisoners. Three eggs were given each unfortunate this year, instead of two, as has been the custom in previous years. About half of them were colored. Several of the prisoners exhibited ingeniously, and in some instances beautifully, decorated Easter souvenirs, the result of their own handiwork.

In the morning and afternoon the regular religious services were held, the speakers, however, selecting appropriate texts.

The dinner served also did not differ from the regular Sunday fare. In the morning and afternoon, however, the entrance to the prison was thronged with friends of prisoners, many of whom brought some little delicacy.

Runaway Horse Had to be Shot.

A horse driven by Thomas F. Smith of 453 West Twenty-eighth Street, who was in a buggy with a young woman, ran away at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon. Policeman Meehan, who was on a bicycle, pursued the animal and overtook it at One Hundred and Thirty-second Street. Meehan grasped the bridle, and the horse jumped aside and fell against the curbstone. The animal kicked viciously as it lay on the edge of the sidewalk. The tendons in both right legs were cut by the shaft, and it required the combined efforts of five men to subdue the horse. After considerable difficulty the runaway was taken to Camman's livery stable, in One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, where it was shot. Both occupants of the carriage escaped unhurt.

Spring Opening

W. & J. SLOANE

To inaugurate the Spring Season we will sell this week

200 Rolls Axminsters, $1 yd
200 Rolls Velvets, at $1 yd

These are exceptional value for the money.

Broadway, 18th & 19th Sts.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The annual meeting of the Woman's Presbyterian Home Mission Society will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock,

Monday
April 6-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

THE VENEZUELAN DISPUTE

POSITION TAKEN BY PRESIDENT CLEVELAND JUSTIFIED.

This Shown by Facts Well Known in the British Colony—Probable Neutrality of the Disputed Territory—Great Britain Had No Title to the Northwest District and Spain Never Occupied It—Some Pertinent Points in the Controversy.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, March 15.—Now that there is a probability of the British Government consenting to submit the question of boundaries between British Guiana and Venezuela to arbitration there is also the likelihood of the main feature in this long-standing dispute being clearly defined. What must be accepted as the premises to any consideration of the British claims in this connection is, What were the Dutch possessions in this territory in 1796? The next, Was the territory in dispute ever occupied or possessed by the Spaniards, or by the Venezuelans as their successors?

There is no doubt that the chief difficulty in connection with this question has been to ascertain what the Dutch actually ceded to Great Britain, but it is equally important to note that it does not necessarily follow that Venezuela has acquired a right to all or any of the territory east of the Orinoco not occupied by the Dutch, and when this has been stated, it should, to every reasonable mind, be sufficient to prove how logical and just was the position taken up by President Cleveland when he stated that the question was one which could only be settled by arbitration.

It has been attempted to prove a great deal by the reproduction of the earlier maps of Guiana; references have been made at considerable length by Mr. Daly, President of the New-York Geographical Society; by Clements P. Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society, and others to ancient charts, but it is most important to note in connection with such chartographical references that maps can only prove claims, not titles, and therefore, while these ancient charts might be interesting, they cannot be accepted as evidence in the settlement of a question of boundaries. The Dutch ceded their possessions to Great Britain.

Important also in this connection is the following extract from an official dispatch, dated from the Governor's residence, Demerara, July 15, 1880, from Gov. Light to the Marquis of Normanby, in which the then Governor of Demerara wrote as follows: "I am enabled to reply to your Lordship's dispatch No. 11, dated 12th March, and to that of your Lordship's predecessor, No. 74, dated 1st December, 1838. I shall observe that there are no documents in the archives of the colony respecting the western or southern limits of British Guiana; the memoir of Mr. Schomburgk is therefore valuable."

In the absence then of any documentary evidence as to the limits of the colony a reference must be made to history, and the historical records of the settlement of the Dutch on the Guianan coast are pretty complete. We know how the Dutch first established a trading post at the Pomeroon, then their settlements on that river, then at Berbice, afterward on the Essequibo, and still later again on the Demerara River. We are told that in 1814 Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo were finally ceded to Great Britain, and there should scarcely be any difficulty in defining the limits of these colonies at that time, or even at an earlier period.

A reference might be made to the Dutch charts of the eighteenth century to prove the extent of the Dutch claims, but this is perhaps unnecessary since Lord Salisbury has stated upon what the British claims are based. Lord Salisbury, in his letter to Sir Julian Pauncefote of date Nov. 26, 1895, says: "The title of Great Britain to the territory in question is derived in the first place from conquest and military occupation of the Dutch settlements in 1796. Both on this occasion and at the time of a previous occupation, in 1781, the British authorities marked the western boundary of their possessions as beginning some distance up the Orinoco, beyond Point Barima, in accordance with the limits claimed and actually held by the Dutch, and this has always since remained the frontier claimed by Great Britain."

But important in this connection is a sentence in Lord Salisbury's letter to Mr. Olney on this subject, where he says: "Sir Robert Schomburgk did not discover or invent any new boundaries. He took particular care to fortify himself with the history of the case. He had further, from actual exploration and information obtained from the Indians, as at Barima and local traditions on the Cuyuni, fixed the limits of the Dutch possessions and the zone from which all trace of Spanish influence was absent. At the very outset of his mission he surveyed Point Barima, where the remains of a Dutch fort still existed, and placed here and at the mouth of the Amacura two boundary posts."

It is, perhaps, matter for sincere regret if his Lordship has been so grievously misled upon the actual facts as the above quotations would indicate. Surely the Marquis of Salisbury does not require to be told at this date that his statement with regard to Mr. Schomburgk is scarcely in strict accordance with truth, and that his reference to the Dutch possessions "beginning some distance up the Orinoco" is absolutely without foundation? Surely, Lord Salisbury could have learned that Robert Schomburgk drew his line from the east bank of the Amacura long before he visited these regions; that Mr. Schomburgk had for his authority for so doing the tradition mentioned by Hartsinck and Humboldt of a Dutch post having existed at Point Barima at one time, and the fact that "le Major von Bouchenroeder" of the Batavian Republic had marked on his map of Guiana (1798) the "site of an ancient Dutch post," while it is well known that the gallant Major had not only never visited the district but had never been in Guiana.

True, Capt. Thompson had in his map (1781) marked the Barima as the limits of the Dutch possessions according to their claims, but Netscher, who is the best authority on the Dutch possessions in Guiana, says: "If the authorities in Essequibo had thought they had a clear right to the territory up to the Barima, surely they would have placed their furthest frontier post upon that river and not upon the Moruca." In point of fact, it is very evident that Schomburgk, in drawing his sketch line from the Amacura, took as his authority for doing so the map of Major von Bouchenroeder, and the latter has been charged by Netscher with having so drawn his line from "a desire on his part to give satisfaction to the national pride of his Government—that of the Batavian Republic." But then, again, surely the noble Marquis is aware that even "le Major von Bouchenroeder" did not claim the existence of "a Dutch fort," but rather "the site of an ancient Dutch post," a mere trading depot or smuggler's hut, if it even did exist, but which had certainly ceased to exist more than a century before the British had obtained possession from the Dutch. Surely Lord Salisbury knows ere this time that the Dutch never settled in or occupied any territory west of the Moruca?

But since Lord Salisbury states his willingness to rest his case upon the British occupation of the Dutch settlements in 1796, he has narrowed the question down to a point that should not be difficult of solution. The only question then is: What were the Dutch possessions in 1796?

In considering this point, it would perhaps be well to remember that according to the law of nations, a title to a country may be obtained by discovery, by possession, or by occupation, conquest, or treaty with the owners. The right by discovery alone may be insufficient, as the country may be held by a people sufficiently powerful to prevent occupation by the discoverers. Only in the case of uninhabited countries can discovery alone constitute a right. And what is certainly important here is that the Dutch obtained their title to what they did hold, by occupation, and, therefore, when ceding their possessions, could, and did, only cede what was theirs by such occupation.

It is generally conceded that in the latter part of the eighteenth century the post at the mouth of the Pomeroon, which had been destroyed in 1666, was replaced by one at the Moruca River, and no attempt has ever been made to even claim that there ever was a Dutch post further to the westward at any subsequent period. Netscher has made this point particularly clear, though he goes on to state: "We also find in the State archives [Holland] a manuscript map, apparently of about the middle of the eighteenth century, on which the still more westerly river Waini is marked as the boundary, but in no single document of this time do we find any mention made of a post or a garrison further west." And then he goes on to point out that if the authorities had believed they had any right to the territory to the west of the Moruca they would not have marked their furthest frontier post at the Moruca.

The facts connected with the establishment of an outpost at the Moruca are these: During the first occupation by the British referred to by Lord Salisbury, 1781, there was no post at either the Pomeroon or the Moruca. The planters had suffered considerable loss by the running away of slaves, and although they had applied for the erection of a post at the Moruca to prevent this, the petition was not granted, as there was "no money in the chest." During the French occupation, 1782-3, the planters had evidently renewed their application, for in 1784 a small post had been established at the mouth of the Moruca as a watchhouse for runaway slaves.

Had Lord Salisbury desired further evidence as to whether the post at the Moruca was the most westerly point, a reference could have been made to Southey's Chronological History of the West Indies, where it is stated: "On the 19th of January (1797) a party of Spaniards crossed the Orinoko to attack the outpost at Moroko, the most remote point of the colony of Essequebo." (Vol. III., p. 121.)

This, together with the fact that there is not in the archives of Spain, Holland, or British Guiana any proof of the existence of a Dutch post further west than the Moruca, it might be accepted as conclusively proved that "the Moroko was the most remote point of the colony of Essequebo."

But, should the Marquis still retain a doubt as to that point, a reference might be made to the accompanying map, which not only shows what was believed to be the British possessions in the colony of Essequibo in 1858, but which has the further advantage of having been drawn by the Crown Surveyor of the British colony and dedicated to Gov. Light.

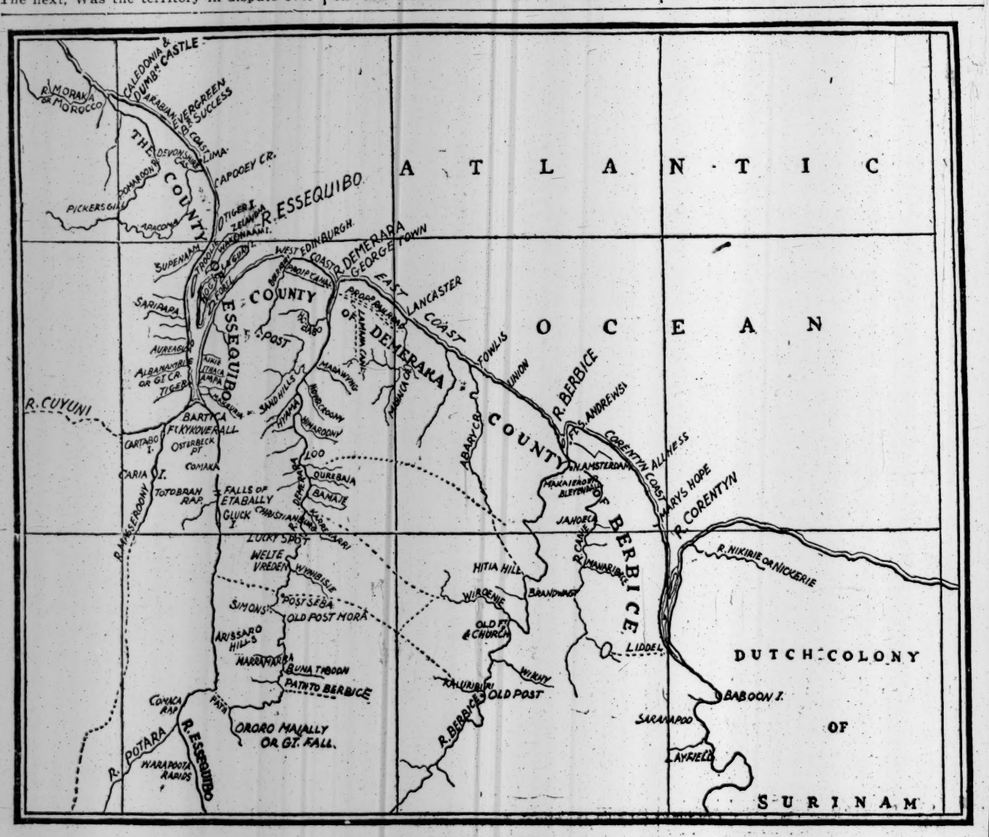
What is certainly a most important feature of the map is the details as to the extent of the parishes in the several colonies. And as it is only the other day that an attempt was made to prove that all of the Northwest Territory up to the Barima and Amacura Rivers was within the colony of Essequibo, it is not a difficult matter to prove when the extension was made. The accompanying map certainly proves that in 1858 the colony of Essequibo did not extend beyond the Pomeroon, and for that the Moruca would form the natural boundary, and it is probable that Great Britain will never succeed in proving more.

But, on the other hand, it will be none the less difficult for Venezuela to prove any right to the territory from the Moruca to the Orinoco. It is a well-known fact that the Caribs never could and never did tolerate the Spaniards. In every case where a settlement was attempted by the Spaniards east of the Orinoco, the Caribs succeeded in destroying it and driving out the settlers. With the exception of one attempt made in 1530 to settle on the east bank of the Lower Orinoco, (at the Barima,) the Spaniards never settled in what is known to-day as the Northwest Territory of British Guiana, and if the Venezuelans have no other authority to break down on this point than Depons, they have a difficult task indeed. Speaking of the conquest of Venezuela by the Spaniards, Depons says: "Of all the conquests made in the New World, in the name of the King of Spain, that of the country in question was the most arduous, tedious, and we may add the most incomplete." And again, to quote the same writer: "It is, in fact, certain that Spanish Guiana, which in the best charts is made to occupy thirty leagues from the mouth of the Oroonoko to Cape Nassau, never extended so far in that direction; the natives, who have uniformly asserted their independence, and have never been either converted, reduced or subjugated, continue still as free as they were before the discovery of the New World."

Bancroft says: "The Spaniards, however, have no other possession in this country, except their settlements on the eastern side of the River Oronoque, near the confines of its limits, and, therefore, can hardly be included among the proprietors of Guiana." It is very apparent that Gumilla was right when he marked the large tract of country from the Orinoco to near the Essequibo, Naciones no conocidas.

Is it not probable then that the Northwest Territory is entirely independent? Suppose this to be the case, all that is required is either to divide the independent territory midway between the furthest occupation of both parties, to establish a protectorate over the natives, or, if they wish to have a voice in the matter, give them a choice of annexation to either British Guiana or Venezuela.

With regard to the British claims to the basin of the Cuyuni, these are said to rest upon the well-established principles of international law, and, therefore, can be left there, with the remark that, as Venezuela can prove occupation very considerably within the lines of the British claims, little difficulty need be anticipated in that direction.



MAP OF BRITISH GUIANA.
Made by J. Hadfield, Crown Surveyor, 1858.

RAILROAD STATION FOR HARLEM.

To be Built at Park Avenue near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

If the plans of the New-York Central Railroad Company are carried out, residents of Harlem will no longer be obliged to go to Forty-second Street to get out of New-York. It is now announced that an up-town station will be built under the elevated structure at Park Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Streets. Hitherto a few local trains have stopped in the tunnel at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and at this station most of the fast trains will also stop.

The building will be 40 feet wide by 200 feet long, the train running on the roof. The main entrance will be at the south, and staircases will run to the trains on the inside, and from the train on the outside. Elevators will be provided for the carrying up of baggage, and the waiting rooms will be large and much better fitted up than those at the Grand Central Station.

Horse Owner Stabbed by Trainer.

Winfield Pope, who said he was a race-horse trainer, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of having assaulted W. W. Hunter, a race-horse owner, and proprietor of a livery stable at 151 Sullivan Street. Magistrate Crane was told that Hunter went to Police Headquarters Saturday night and said he had been stabbed by Pope in Garland's saloon, at Houston and Thompson Streets, at 9 o'clock. Hunter was sent to the New-York Hospital to have the wounds dressed. There it was found that he was not seriously injured and he shortly afterward left for his home. Pope was arrested later in the night. Hunter did not appear in court yesterday, and Magistrate Crane adjourned the hearing until this afternoon, holding Pope in $1,000 bail.

HALF A CENTURY OF WORK

THE REV. T. L. CUYLER'S FIFTIETH YEAR AS A MINISTER.

His Sermon to a Large Congregation in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, of Which He Was for Thirty Years the Pastor—Story of His Life as Told by Himself—Still Strong at Seventy-four.

A half century in the ministry was rounded out yesterday by the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., of Brooklyn, and he celebrated the occasion by preaching at the morning service in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which he was for thirty years the pastor.

The church was crowded. Many in the congregation were old parishioners of Dr. Cuyler's when he preached in the Market Street Church in this city who went to Brooklyn to participate in his jubilee. Many members of other churches who wished to congratulate him on his anniversary were present.

The floral decorations in the church were designed with the double purpose of commemorating Easter and Dr. Cuyler's celebration. The pulpit was hidden beneath a bank of lilies, yellow roses, and palms, and above it, on the front of the choir loft, were the dates worked in immortelles on a background of palms "1846–1896."

The Rev. David Gregg, D. D., who succeeded Dr. Cuyler as pastor of the church, escorted Dr. Cuyler, who was attired in his black robes, into the pulpit. Dr. Gregg offered a prayer for his venerable predecessor and also made a short introductory address, in which he said it was a remarkable thing for a clergyman to retain his health and power as a preacher for fifty years. He paid a glowing tribute to Dr. Cuyler, and expressed the hope that he would be spared many years longer.

Before preaching his sermon on "The Angels at the Sepulchre," Dr. Cuyler reviewed his work in the ministry as follows:

Fifty years ago, during the first week of April, 1840, I was licensed to preach by the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia. It met in the old stone church that stands on the historic battle-ground of Germantown. Four weeks afterward, with the diploma of Princeton Theological Seminary in my trunk, and a considerable supply of sound Princetonian theology in my head, I started, at 4 o'clock in the morning, for Wyoming Valley, in Northern Pennsylvania. For a few months I preached in that beautiful and classic valley, while the pastor of the Kingston Church went away to recruit his shattered health. My audience was made up of intelligent, God-fearing farmers—men whose talk was not "of bullocks," but of the Bible.

By October I received a call from the little Presbyterian Church of Burlington, N. J.—the church founded and built by that princely man, Dr. Cortland Van Rensselaer, a son of the Albany Patroon. My congregation was small, and mostly composed of shoemakers, coachmen, gardeners, and plain folk—just the sort of material for a young beginner. In the front pews were the family of Dr. Van Rensselaer, and near them sat a very distinguished Philadelphia lawyer, who was in Burlington for four or five months of each year. I aimed my sermons at the coachmen and gardeners, and by that style of gunnery reached the whole of my little congregation. One thing I soon discovered, and that was that the half dozen highly cultured families in the parish relished simple, spiritual, and earnest sermons quite as much as the gardeners and the shoemakers.

My first year's work was very disheartening as to results, and I was foolish enough to think about "fleeing away to Tarshish." My Master mercifully headed me off by a powerful revival, which began suddenly in a little prayer meeting, and such a wonderful descent of the Holy Spirit I have never seen surpassed in all my half century ministry. I learned more practical theology during those six weeks than I had learned during any six months in the seminary.

My next call was to become the first pastor of the newly organized Third Presbyterian Church of Trenton, N. J. The walls of that sanctuary that I helped to rear stand to-day four square to all the winds of heaven. The church within those walls lives with undiminished vigor, although I have outlived every Elder, Deacon, and Trustee who was on my working staff during that pleasant pastorate. A sweet halo of romance still lingers over that Trenton ministry, for on a certain Sabbath morning there appeared in my congregation one whom a kind Providence had predestined to be the joy and pride of my heart and home, and the clear-eyed, sagacious, and unselfish counselor in every emergency of my life. I need not say that I have believed in the doctrine of predestination ever since.

From Trenton that same providential hand led me to the next stage of my life work, in the good old Reformed Dutch Church in Market Street, New-York. As a descendant from a Holland ancestry, I am glad to have spent seven happy years in a church that bore the ancient motto of William the Silent's Commonwealth on its escutcheon. It was a short journey, but a most eventful one, that brought me across the river in April, 1860, to become the first installed pastor of this beloved church. I need not occupy one precious moment now in recounting the story of my thirty years' pastorate here. That story has been told here more than once, and has been preserved in two printed volumes that you have kindly issued. As I look now into your faces, I can say, as the old pastor at Ephesus said to his flock: "I take you to record this day that I shunned not to declare unto you all the counsel of God."

What has been the net outcome of my fifty years' ministry, even with all its imperfections on its head? As far as I can tabulate it in cold figures, the record is as follows:

I have preached about 5,000 sermons and made pastoral visits innumerable. I have delivered a vast number of public addresses in behalf of missions and Sunday schools, and Young Men's Christian Associations, and negro emancipation, and total abstinence, and suppression of the iniquitous drink traffic, and various other moral reforms. During the forty-three years spent in a pastorate I received 2,429 persons into church membership on confession of their faith in Christ. Seventy-four tracts from my pen have been issued by the American Tract Society, the National Temperance Society, and other boards of publication. I have written fifteen books, of which six are translated into the Swedish and two into the Dutch language.

As far as spiritual results are concerned, I reckon my widest work has been the publication of about 4,000 articles for the religious newspapers. It would be within bounds to say that these articles have reached a circulation of over 200,000,000 copies. By careful husbandry of such physical strength as God has given me, I have never spent one of these more than twenty-five hundred Sabbaths on a bed of sickness; and, as the great clock of time booms out to-day the last note of fifty years, I am not too deaf to hear the solemn and the not unwelcome sound.

Fervently do I thank my God for that faithful widowed mother who dedicated me to this ministry in my cradle, and who was more than pastor or church or Sabbath school to me in my childhood. Fervently do I thank God for having been rooted and grounded in the sound theology formulated in the Westminster Confession. That anchor has never dragged. Fervently, too, do I thank God for giving me such a sublimely glorious Gospel to preach, such an all-sufficient doctrine of atoning blood to proclaim, such precious promises of His Holy Spirit's presence, and such verifications of this self-evidencing Book. No gales of any so-called "higher criticism" have ever blown high enough to ruffle a single feather of my faith in the perfect inspiration, the perfect infallibility, and the perfect authority of the only Bible which our Heavenly Father has given to His children. Devout scholarship, however searching and fearless, from Martin Luther to McLaren and Bishop Lightfoot, has never dislodged a single stone in the massive and magnificent bulwark which Moses began to build and which the Seer of Patmos completed. As for the arrogant, irreverent, and bitterly hostile criticism which has taken on such airs, much of it is sheer conjecture, much of it is self-contradictory, much of it is refuted hypothesis; and when all these have been subtracted, there is not enough left to stop the hole which a mouse nibbles in your wainscot.

By a happy coincidence, my fifty years' ministry has been linked with the Easter festival. I was licensed to preach about Easter time. My first sermon before this church was on that stormy Easter Sabbath in 1860. On the Easter Sabbath of 1885 the quarter-century of my pastorate was kindly commemorated in this church, and on the 6th of April, 1890, I delivered the valedictory discourse which gave back this dear pulpit and made way for the advent of my beloved and heaven-blessed successor.

At the close of the sermon, turning to Dr. Gregg, who sat behind him, Dr. Cuyler extended his hands over his head and invoked a blessing upon him. After the services, Dr. Cuyler was surrounded by members of the congregation and for nearly an hour he held a reception.

Dr. Cuyler has received congratulatory telegrams and letters from eminent men and women all over the world, but the one he says he prizes the highest is a letter from the Rev. Sylvester Malone, pastor of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, in the Eastern District.

Dr. Cuyler was born Jan. 10, 1822, at Aurora, N. Y. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1841, and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1846. He retired from the pastorate of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church six years ago, and in recognition of his long connection with that church, the congregation placed a large memorial window in the church, which is one of the handsomest in this country. Although he is seventy-four years old, Dr. Cuyler is in vigorous health and never refuses an invitation to preach in any church or before any assemblage in which he is interested.

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the Spring and Summer Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister,	**Mary E. Wilkins,**
Anthony Hope,	**A. Conan Doyle,**
Ian Maclaren,	**Stanley J. Weyman,**
Bret Harte,	**Frank R. Stockton,**
J. M. Barrie,	**Beatrice Harraden,**
Amelia E. Barr,	**Joel Chandler Harris,**
Grant Allen,	**Julian Hawthorne,**
and Many Others.	

"The Dream Gown of the Japanese Ambassador,"

A FANTASY,

BY BRANDER MATTHEWS,

Author of "Vignettes of Manhattan,"

WILL BEGIN TUESDAY AND WILL BE FINISHED THURSDAY.

OHIO'S ANTI-HIGH HAT LAW

THEATRICAL MANAGERS HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR OBSTRUCTION.

They Can Be Fined Ten Dollars for Every High Hat in the House—Representative Fosdick, Who Introduced the Bill—Approved by Mrs. Bushnell, Wife of the Governor, and Other Prominent Women—May Be in Effect To-night.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 5.—Theatrical managers and agents in Ohio will be anxious until they learn what Lieut. Gov. Jones has done with State Representative Fosdick's bill against high hats in theatres. That measure, which has passed both branches of the Assembly, lacks only the signature of the Lieutenant Governor to make it a law.

The following is the full text of this remarkable piece of legislation:

An act to prohibit obstructing the view of persons in theatres, halls, or opera houses where theatrical performances are given:

Section 1.—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that any owner, lessee, proprietor, or manager of any theatre, hall, opera house, or any such building where theatrical or other performances are given, where an admission fee is charged, who permits or suffers any person or persons during the performance in such theatre, hall, opera house, or building where such performance is given, to wear a hat sufficiently large to obstruct the view of persons sitting behind her shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction be fined not more than $10 nor less than $2. Every hat permitted to be worn in violation of the law will constitute a separate offense.

Sec. 2.—This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The history of this bill, which has suddenly given its author much reputation, and which has caused the Legislature to be called the "High Hat Assembly," is interesting, and more interesting developments are promised when it is put in operation, perhaps to-morrow night.

Representative Philip C. Fosdick of Hamilton County, the author of the bill, is one of the thirteen persons whom George B. Cox, the Foraker leader of Cincinnati, selected for a Foraker stalwart. He is a native of Kentucky, and is said to have been a playmate of Mary Anderson in Covington. He and Mrs. Fosdick are almost constant patrons of the Cincinnati theatres. Both of them have suffered for years from the annoyance and inconvenience of the theatre high hat. When Mr. Fosdick was elected last Fall, his wife is said to have consented to his service only on condition that he would press such a bill.

When the bill was introduced in the lower house a few weeks ago, the members treated it as a joke. It was at first defeated, the country members declaring that amusements that came to them were camp meetings and circuses, and if anybody undertook to fine a woman for wearing her hat at a circus he would be laughed out of the county. At that time the bill undertook to punish the wearer of the hat.

Then the bill was amended to make theatrical managers responsible, and Fosdick secured its passage. It was believed the bill would be killed in the Senate when Senator Shattuck proposed to refer it to the Committee on Railroads and Telegraphs. Unexpectedly, however, the ladies began to advocate its passage.

The editor of The Critic, a leading society paper of Cleveland, conducted by women, wrote in advocacy of the bill. Chicago editors did the same, and the Ohio newspapers all came out with columns of interviews with ladies, most of whom favored the bill. It came up for passage Friday in the Senate. Mrs. Bushnell, wife of the Governor; Mrs. Charles Fleischman, wife of the millionaire Cincinnati Senator, and other prominent society women of Columbus, were in the galleries. They applauded speeches in favor of the measure, and even lobbied for it. There were only two dissenting votes from Senators who have no theatres in their districts.

Gov. Bushnell went home late last evening to attend Easter services in Springfield, but before going, both he and Mrs. Bushnell expressed to the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES their hearty approval of the bill and the belief that the ladies of Ohio would welcome it more than the men.

"I see no reason," said Mrs. Bushnell, "why protection should not be given gentlemen and ladies from the enormous hats that are so frequently worn in places of public amusement. Many of the ladies of Springfield have long since voluntarily discarded high hats at theatres, and I believe any lady would gladly remove her headdress if she found it was depriving some one else of the enjoyment he was entitled to receive."

Collected Money for a Fire Victim.

Two men were found going from house to house in the Ninth Police Precinct Saturday afternoon collecting money which they said was to benefit the family of John Malloy, who was killed in the Hudson Street fire a week ago yesterday. The men did not seem to know much about Malloy's family, and were arrested. Magistrate Crane in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday held the men, who said they were George Brophy and Michael Conklin, to allow the police to investigate.

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SYNOPSIS.

John Enderby, a squire of Lincolnshire, is offered a knighthood by King Charles I., while the latter is in Boston on business. Enderby refuses the honor, on the ground that he cannot afford to pay the fee contingent to its acceptance. The King is very angry, as the fee is the main thing involved, and is encouraged in his displeasure by Lord Rippingdale, an old enemy of Enderby's. Enderby persists in his refusal, and the King thereupon confiscates his estate. On the way home Enderby is warned by a stilt-walker of the fens to keep away from the King that night. Enderby suspects a plot against the King, and, still loyal, raises a company and rides after him, arriving just in time to rescue the King and Lord Rippingdale from a band of thieves who had attacked their party. Enderby rides away. The King, although mollified by Enderby's gallantry, declares that the knighthood must be accepted, and that then he will make Enderby a Baron. Enderby reaches Enderby House, and describes his experiences to his daughter Felicity. She supports him in his position, but his son, Garrett Enderby, while avowing loyalty to his father, expresses dissatisfaction at the refusal of the barony. Soon Lord Rippingdale arrives with the King's troopers, and sends in Sir Richard Mowbray as a messenger. The latter, an honorable young knight, seeing Enderby's daughter, urges him for her sake to accept the King's ultimatum. Enderby refuses both Mowbray and Rippingdale, and the latter prepares to storm the house. Garrett Enderby displays a flag of truce, and his father, overwhelmed at his son's disloyalty, surrenders. All are placed under arrest, but Sir Richard Mowbray privately aids Enderby and Felicity to escape. Garrett is knighted by Charles. The father and daughter go to Holland. When Cromwell comes into power he sends for Enderby, of whom he has heard, and offers him duties in the foreign service. He sends Enderby to his estate. There Enderby finds Garrett, who has been expelled by Cromwell's soldiers, but has returned on hearing of his father's arrival. They quarrel, and the son strikes his father with the flat of his sword. Cromwell's soldiers arrest Garrett. The soldiers are killed or desert, and there is no witness against Garrett save his father. The latter is called upon by Cromwell to testify against his son, but refuses, and is therefore a second time banished from England. Ten years later, when Charles II. has regained the crown, the King happens upon Felicity, now serving the Queen under the name of Falkingham, as she is reading an account of John Enderby's misfortune to the Queen. He is much interested. He asks if this is Sir Garrett Enderby, but is told that Garrett has died, and that it is the father. He asks for the whole story.

PART VI.

The Queen put out her hand as if to stay the telling, for she saw what an impression her fair reader had made upon the King. But the young lady saw no one save Charles. She did not note the entrance of two gentlemen, one of whom looked at her in surprise. This was Sir Richard Mowbray of Leicester. The other was Lord Rippingdale, (now Lord Chamberlain,) who had brought Sir Richard thither at the request of the King. Sir Richard had been momentarily expected on his return from a mission to Spain, and my lord had orders to bring him to the King on the very instant of his arrival.

The King waved his hand when Lord Rippingdale would have come forward, and the young lady continued with the history of John Enderby. She forgot her surroundings. It seemed as if she was giving vent to the suppressed feelings, imaginations, sufferings, and wrongs of years. Respectfully, but sadly, when speaking of the dead King; eloquently, tenderly when speaking of her father; bitterly when speaking of Oliver Cromwell, she told the story with a point, a force, and a passionate intelligence which brought to the face of Charles a look of serious admiration. He straightened himself where he sat, and did not let his eyes wander from the young lady's face. As she spoke of Sir Garrett Enderby and his acts—his desertion when Lord Rippingdale laid siege to the house, his quarrel with his father, the trial of the son, the father's refusal to testify against him, and the second outlawing by Cromwell—her voice faltered, but she told the tale bravely and determinedly; for she now saw Lord Rippingdale in the chamber! Whenever she had mentioned his name in the narrative it was with a little inflection of scorn, which caused the King to smile, and when she spoke of the ruin of Enderby House, her brother's death, and her father's years of exile tears came into the Queen's eyes, and the King nodded his head in sympathy.

Sir Richard Mowbray, with face aflame, watched her closely. As she finished her story he drew aside to where she could not see him without turning round. But Lord Rippingdale she saw with ease, and she met his eyes firmly, and, one should say, were she not a woman, with some little malicious triumph.

"My Lord Rippingdale," said the King, slowly, and bitingly, "what shall be done to the man whom the King delighteth to honor?"

"Were I Mordecai, I could better answer that question, your Majesty," was my lord's reply.

"Perhaps my Lord Rippingdale could answer for Haman, then," said his Majesty.

"My imagination is good, but not fifty cubits high, your Majesty."

The answer pleased the King, for he ever turned life into jest—his sorrows and his joys. He arose and motioned toward the door, and Lord Rippingdale passed out just behind him, followed by Sir Richard Mowbray, who stole a glance at the young chronicler as he went. She saw him, then recognized him, and flushed scarlet. She did not dare, however, to let him come to her. He understood, and he went his way after the King and Lord Rippingdale.

In all the years that had passed since the night he had helped her father and herself to escape from Enderby House, since he aided them to leave their hiding place on the coast and escape to Holland, she had never forgotten his last words to her, the laughing look of his eyes, the pressure of his hand. Many a time since she had in her own mind thought of him as she had heard her father call him, "Happy Dick Mowbray," and the remembrance of his joyous face had been a help to her in all her sufferings. His brown hair was now streaked with gray, but the light in the face was the same; there was the same alertness and buoyant health in the figure and the same row of laughing white teeth.

As she stood watching the departing figure she scarcely knew that the Queen was preparing to go to her bedchamber. She became aware of it definitely by the voice of her Majesty, now somewhat petulant.

Two hours later she was walking alone in one of the galleries, when, hearing a gentle step behind her, she turned and saw the King. She made an obeisance, and was about to move on, when he stopped her, speaking kindly to her and thanking her for the great pleasure she had given him that afternoon.

She Saw Him, Then Recognized Him, and Flushed Scarlet.

"What should be done for this quasi knight of Enderby?" asked the King.

"He saved the life of the King," she said; then, boldly, confidently, "your Majesty, for conscience' sake he lost all—what can repay him for his dishonored years and his ruined home?"

"What think you, Mistress, should be done with him? Speak freely of the man whom the King delighteth to honor."

She felt the sincerity under the indolent courtesy, and spoke as only a woman can speak for those she loves.

"Your Majesty, he should have the Earldom promised by Wolsey, and his estates restored to him as he left them."

The King laughed dryly.

"He might refuse the large Earldom as he scorned the little knighthood."

"If your Majesty secured him estates suitable to his rank, he could have no reason to refuse. He was solicitous and firm then for his—his son—but now!"

Her reply was as diplomatic and suggestive as it was sincere, and Charles loved such talents.

"Upon my soul, dear Mistress Falkingham, I love your cleverness," said the King, "and I will go further, I—" He stooped and whispered in her ear, but she drew back in affright and anxiety.

"Oh, your Majesty, your Majesty," she said, "I had not thought—" She moved on distractedly, but he put out his hand and staid her.

"Ah, a moment, sweetheart," he said.

"I must go to the Queen," she answered, hurriedly. "Oh, your Majesty! your Majesty!" she repeated. "Would you ruin me?" Her eyes filled with tears. "Until the Queen welcomed me here I have had nothing but sorrow. I am friendless and alone."

"No, no," said Charles, kindly; "not alone while Charles is King of England."

"I am little more than an orphan here," she said; "for my father is now only a common soldier, your Majesty, and—"

"A common soldier!" repeated Charles, a little stiffly. "They told me he was a gentleman of England, doing service in Italy."

"My father is in your Majesty's household guard," she answered. "He was John Enderby—alas! none would recognize him now as such."

The King stared at her a moment.

"You—you—Mistress—you are John Enderby's daughter?"

Her reply was scarcely above a whisper.

"His only child, your Majesty."

"Upon my soul! Upon my soul!" was all Charles said for a moment, and then he added: "Why did you not speak before?"

"My father would not let me, your Majesty. "He is only returned to England these few months."

"He is here to—?"

"To be near to me, your Majesty."

The King bowed low over her hand.

"Mistress Enderby," said he, frankly, "we are honored by your presence in this place. To-morrow morning at 11 your father shall come to us. You are still but a child in face," he said; "and yet—eh?"

"I am twenty-seven years old," she answered, frankly.

"Quite old enough to be a Countess," he said, charmingly; "and young enough to enjoy the honors thereof."

So saying, he bowed again, and with a gracious smile dismissed her. She went so quickly that she did not see two gentlemen almost at her elbow as she left the gallery. One of them was Lord Rippingdale.

Sir Richard Slapped Him Across the Cheek.

"Ha," said my lord, with a wicked smile, "a new violet in the King's garden."

His companion turned on him swiftly.

"My lord," said he, "this is the second time to-day you have slandered this lady."

The other lifted his eyebrows.

"Is it a slander to say that the King finds a lady charming at any hour o' the clock?" said he.

Sir Richard slapped him across the cheek with his glove.

"I take a pleasant duty from John Enderby's shoulders, my lord! I will meet you at your pleasure!"

The next morning at sunrise Lord Rippingdale declared with his last breath that he did not know the lady was John Enderby's daughter, and he begged Sir Richard to carry to Enderby an apology for all past wrongs.

Sir Richard came in upon the King at the moment that his Majesty was receiving John Enderby—a white-headed old man, yet hale and strong, and wearing the uniform of the King's guard. The fire of Enderby's eye was not quenched. The King advanced toward him and said:

"You are welcome to our Court, Squire Enderby. You have been absent too long. You will honor us to accept a tardy justice—without a price," he added, in a low tone.

"Your Majesty," said Enderby, "for me justice comes too late, but for my child—"

"An earldom can never come too late—eh?" asked the King, smiling gayly.

"For me, your Majesty, all comes too late, except"—his voice shook a little—"except the house where I was born."

Charles looked at him gravely.

"Upon my soul, Enderby," said he, "you are a man to be envied. We will not rob you of your good revenge on our house, nor of your independence. But still, we must have our way. Your daughter"—he turned lightly toward Felicity—"if she will not refuse me, she cannot upon the

HONOR ROLL AT HARVARD

TABLETS FOR ROOMS ONCE USED BY MEN NOW FAMOUS.

Mr. Storey's Lecture on "Harvard in the Sixties"—A Memorial for Massachusetts Hall—A Course in Russian Provided For—Delta Upsilon to Produce "The Good-Natured Man"—Work of the Choral Class—Geological Country Rambles.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 5.—The Harvard Memorial Society's second lecture on the history of Harvard was given Friday evening. The theatre was crowded, and the lecture was as interesting as that of President Eliot's a week ago. The speaker was Moorfield Storey, '66. The subject was "Harvard in the Sixties." The society has been doing a great deal of work on the quiet. It now has a nearly complete list of the famous men who have been connected with Harvard's history, with a good record of what they did and where they lived. In order to perpetuate the memory of these men, the society will put in the rooms where the famous men lived in their college days small bronze tablets bearing the names of the men and brief suggestions of what they became famous for.

It has also been intended to put on the outside of old Massachusetts Hall three large bronze tablets—one to bear the names and record of the historic features of the hall, the other two to have the names of famous men who lived there when students. But the corporation frowned on this undertaking. The ground for refusing to allow the tablets to be put up was that the list could be only an incomplete one at best, and it would look like discrimination if any name of note should be omitted. But the corporation consented to the first tablet. Accordingly, before the end of the month there will be put in place a bronze tablet bearing the following inscription: "Massachusetts Hall. Built by the Province, 1720. Occupied by the American Army, 1775-1776. Used for Students' Rooms Until 1870-71."

The department of geology and geography intends during the spring months to have various excursions to points of interest to students in those branches. The first one was conducted by J. P. Woodworth on Saturday. It was to Mount Monadnock, in Southern New Hampshire. A dozen or so young men went with the party, most of them being students of glacial geology.

The Harvard representatives in the debate between the Harvard freshmen and the Yale freshmen on May 15 have been chosen as follows: P. G. Carleton, W. H. Conroy, and W. Morse, with F. O. White as alternate. They will be coached by Prof. Baker of the department of English. The question is, "Resolved, That there should be a large and immediate increase in the sea-going navy of the United States."

At a meeting of the Board of Overseers on Wednesday several new appointments in the corps of Instructors were made. One of the most important additions made in some years was a course in Russian. Leo Wiener, late assistant professor in the University of Minnesota, has been secured as instructor. The teaching of the first year will be in Russian grammar and reading. Later, arrangements will be made for a course in Servian.

Amateur theatricals seem to be getting quite the rage in Harvard. In addition to the big Hasty Pudding play, and the Pi Eta Society play, the Delta Upsilon Fraternity will bring forth a production on April 7. There will be but one performance, instead of having an original play, the society decided to give Goldsmith's "The Good-Natured Man." The rehearsals have been going on for six weeks and, as usual, the members feel confident of success. The cast of characters is as follows: Dr. Honeywood, William Lowell, '97; Mr. Honeywood, C. N. Smith, '98; Jarvis, Allan Abbott, '96; Croaker, W. E. Dorman, '98; Leontine, Hugh Bancroft, '98; Lofty, J. L. O'Brian, '96; Dubardieu, Ogden Bridgett, '96; Sir William Ball, Sturgis Coffin, '97; Follower and Postboy, H. B. Huntington, '97; Miss Richland, L. De F. Smith, '96; Olivia, W. B. Aspinwall, '96; Mrs. Croaker, H. H. Hill, '96; Garnet, E. B. Fay, '96.

The work of the choral class, under George Fred, made up of students of Harvard and Radcliffe, will close for the season with a public rendering of the Gilbert and Sullivan opera, "The Pirates of Penzance," in Sanders Theatre on April 13. The class has been working on the operetta for some four months, and an average attendance of 125 shows the well-sustained interest of the class. The latter will be assisted in public performance by the Germania Orchestra of Boston and a quartet of well-known artists: Soprano, Miss Viola Campbell of Cambridge; alto, Mrs. Grace Campbell Cooke of Boston; tenor, E. M. Wareham, '97, of Harvard College; bass, H. E. McAdam of Boston.

PRESIDENT DWIGHT'S REPORT.

His Remarks on the Condition of Yale University at the End of 1895.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 5.—The annual report of President Timothy Dwight for 1895 was presented to the Corporation to-day. It covers a period of time which has seen many changes in academic life. The most radical of these receives notice at the beginning of the report; that is, the change in the comencement programme from the high school graduation exercises that have been in vogue for over a century to the more dignified order of things instituted last June. The idea receives warm commendation from the President. He refers to the length of time that the exercises have been held in Center Church, and thanks that organization for its uninterrupted courtesy. He calls attention to the fact that the accommodations, though more extended than those offered by the church, were by no means adequate to the demand, and throws this out as a suggestion to generous donors. He gratefully recognizes the gift of the family of Mr. Phelps of $20,000 for the completion of the classical building between Welch and Lawrence Halls. He also notes the completion of the Law School, and the well equipped chemical laboratory of the Scientific School. He urges the necessity of two new buildings to be devoted to the departments of mathematics and political science, and thanks Mrs. Henry Farnam for the gift of the Whitman gateway.

According to the report of the Treasurer the addition to the university funds amounts to $235,850.65. The incomes of the various departments exceeded the expenses. The contribution of the alumni fund, amounting to $10,000, received favorable comment, and a more extended list of contributors is requested. The proportion of graduates who have not contributed to this fund is declared to be considerable. The President refers to the changes which have been noted from time to time. The admission of young women is commented on as follows: "In proportion as this result is realized in the case of young men and young women alike, and thus the graduate department of our institution is enlarged and expanded, there can be no doubt that the university idea will be more completely realized." The demolition of the Brick Row and the planting of trees on the campus are urged; the elective system receives favorable mention, and is stated not to have specialized studies in an injurious way, the increase having been principally in history, modern languages other than English, and in political and social science. A comparison of the present favorable state of things is drawn with the state of affairs as it existed ten years ago, and is thought by the President to have been a change more in keeping with the progress of the age and the needs of educated men.

The relations between instructors and undergraduates is asserted to be most cordial, a state of affairs that is facilitated by the large number of instructors, which gives an opportunity for personal acquaintance. The President declares that there are no indications of an aristocratic tendency in the college community, in which the most happy relations exist. The Christian associations are said to be in "vigorous activity, and are moving on in their work in common lines and in harmony."

There has been a very encouraging progress in the medical department. The number of students has increased, and three professors have been added. The main building has been remodeled. It is announced that the course of study will hereafter be extended to four years, and the candidate must not only pass his examinations, but must present a satisfactory thesis. The classes will be designated as first year, second year, junior, and senior classes. The Law School has begun work in its new building, of which, however, only the rear portion has been built. The building will be completed as soon as the generosity of liberal friends shall justify it. There has been, so the President states, an increased interest and progress in the School of the Fine Arts. There has been a growth of enthusiasm in the electives in the graduate department, which are at present taken by forty-six men. The endowment of a Professorship of Architecture is suggested, and funds are also needed for the enlargement of the art library and the collection of etchings and engravings. The department of music has also fulfilled the expectation. The number of students is fifty-three, an increase of twenty-eight.

The triennial catalogue, published in June, gives the number of graduates as 10,737.

The prospectus of the graduate department of philosophy and the arts of 1896-7 will be issued in a pamphlet of eighty-five pages, which calls forth from The Yale News the editorial comment that "in no previous years has so marked an advance been made as during the present one." The number of professors and instructors off-ering courses of study is 97. The total number of courses offered in the ten departments of study is 271, of which 177 are strictly graduate courses, and the remaining 94 are advanced undergraduate courses, which are open to graduate students with the consent of the instructors. Nine new instructors have been added to this department, namely, Prof. E. G. Buckland, Prof. J. P. Pierpont, Prof. P. F. Smith, Dr. A. W. Evans, Dr. P. E. Browning, Dr. L. B. Mendel, Dr. J. W. D. Ingersoll, Dr. W. R. Coe, and W. M. Strong.

The growth in attendance has been very satisfactory, there being now 181 students to 138 last year. In the departments of psychology, ethics, and philosophy, there are twenty-six courses now offered, nineteen of which are strictly graduate courses, and cover a wide range of topics. In political and social science, and history, with its forty-three courses, all but thirteen of which are exclusively for graduates. Prof. Sumner has added a course in systematic societology, and Prof. Hadley has added a course in the science of politics. Prof. Schwab's five-hour course in economic policy will be divided into two courses, one to treat of money, banking, and finance, the other of the industrial and tariff history of the United States. Prof. Irving Fisher has added courses in the theory of economics and statistics. Prof. Buckland has taken Prof. Robinson's course in jurisprudence. Prof. Bourne offers new courses in the Renaissance and the Protestant revolution and the Catholic reaction. Prof. G. P. Fisher also has a new course in Historical Seminary. Prof. Ortel has taken Prof. Hopkins's Sanskrit courses in the department of Oriental languages and Biblical literature for the coming year, as Prof. Hopkins will be away on leave of absence. Prof. Ortel adds one course in advanced Sanskrit.

In the department of classical philology, with its forty-seven courses and fifteen instructors, Prof. Perrin offers a new course in Herodotus and the tradition of the history of the Persian wars from Herodotus to Plutarch; Profs. Reynolds and Ortel one on Greek inscriptions; Mr. Kitchel in the choephori of Aeschylus, the Electra of Sophocles, and the Electra of Euripides; Prof. Peck, courses in the Satires of Horace and letters of Pliny, Latin composition, and Roman oratory; Prof. Morris and Dr. Ingersoll together offer a course upon historical syntax, an extension of Prof. Morris's present course on this subject. Prof. Ortel adds a course in the Italic dialects and the archaic Latin inscriptions, and Dr. Ingersoll in Latin literature.

An unusually strong list of electives is offered in pure and applied mathematics. The new courses in the departments are dynamics and thermodynamics, offered by Prof. Gibbs; introduction to the higher analysis, theory of linear differential equations, and selected chapters in elliptic functions, by Prof. Pierpont; the theory of plain curves, and the theory of surfaces and curves in space, by Prof. P. F. Smith, and elementary modern geometry, by Mr. Strong.

The principal topic of discussion on the campus this week is the decision of the Faculty that the course of modern novel reading shall be abandoned. This course was conducted by Dr. William Lyon Phelps, and it had come to be regarded as one of the most popular courses in the university. The opinion prevails that this course was abandoned because it was taking too much time that should be devoted by the students to something heavier in the way of intellectual work. There is considerable grumbling over the decision of the Faculty, and Dr. Phelps declines to make any statement.

Right on top of this comes the announcement that Dr. Phelps has been voted the most popular man on the academic Faculty. The story is based upon the votes cast, according to the annual custom, by the senior class for publication in the class book. Though all the votes are not in, and an exact count has not yet been made, it is asserted that there can be no doubt what the final result will be. At the present time, Dr. Phelps has fifty more votes than Prof. Henry P. Wright, dean of the academic department, who was voted the most popular last year, and, in fact, has held that position by the ballots of a great many graduating classes.

The surprising thing about the matter is the fact that Dr. Phelps is not a professor at all, but only an instructor. He is but a little over thirty years of age, and has held the position of instructor in English Literature for four years. A great many members of the senior class have ignored this fact, and in answer to the question, "Which professor do you like best?" have voted for Dr. Phelps. He has done much to advance the love of literature at Yale. It has never before happened that the most popular professor at Yale was not a professor at all. It is looked upon as a singular triumph for Dr. Phelps to win in the race without that seemingly indispensable qualification, a professorship.

CONTESTS AT CORNELL.

Seniors at Work on Orations for the Woodford Prize—Law School Debate.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 5.—During the week the campus has worn a very quiet appearance, and, except for a few seniors and the athletes, one would hardly judge the university was running. The seniors generally remain over the Easter vacation to work on their theses, and this year the general library has had a good attendance each day. Not a few seniors staid over to work up orations for the Woodford Prize contest. This year the number of competitors is unusually large, as many as twenty-four having handed in productions. The latest date fixed by the Registrar for receiving prize orations is April 7. The contest occurs on May 8, and to win the prize is one of the highest honors at Cornell. The prize is of the value of $100, and is sustained by Stewart L. Woodford of New-York City. Only six of the competitors will be chosen to speak upon the stage. The Faculty Committee, before whom the productions will be read, consists of Prof. George P. Bristol, Chairman; Prof. Charles E. Bennett, and Prof. Charles H. Hull.

As a result of the Winter examinations, a larger number of conditions and "busts" was given than ever before at this time of the year. Among the most prominent "busts" are several well-known seniors and athletes.

The influence of President Schurman's public speeches in promoting the prosperity and reputation of the university is thus expressed by a well-known editorial writer: "President Schurman has been drawing the happiest public attention to Cornell University by the addresses he has been giving of late in different parts of the country. Wherever he goes the same verdict follows as to the worth of his thinking upon the questions he discusses, and the effectiveness and charm of his manner of doing it. If he could go out through the States for a year and speak for the university, the Trustees would have to enlarge the campus."

The Law School Faculty on Monday announced the assignment of the following men from the senior law class to compete in the annual Law School prize debate: Thomas F. Cassidy, Adams, Mass.; Benjamin W. Hall, Ph. B., Buffalo; Amos M. Lee, Clarendon, N. Y.; Owen D. Richardson, M., Evansville, Ind.; Michael J. Ryan, Batavia, N. Y.; James H. Vickery, Halifax, N. S. The selection is made on the basis of excellence in the preparation and presentation of cases in the Law School moot court.

The prizes aggregate $50 in value. The contest is usually held the Saturday evening before commencement. The question which will be debated is: "Resolved, That the New-York liquor tax law (Chapter ..... Laws of 1896) should be so amended as to permit the electors of Ithaca to determine, in accordance with Section 16 of the act, whether liquor shall be sold in the city."

The Spring term begins on Tuesday, April 7.

PRINCETON'S TWO PUBLICATIONS.

Elections of Editors of the Princetonian and Nassau Lit.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 5.—The event of greatest importance to Princeton students during the past week was the elections of new men to take charge of the undergraduate publications, The Daily Princetonian and The Nassau Literary Magazines. The near approach of the final examinations of the class of '96 makes it necessary that the editors from that class should give up their literary work and devote all their time to curriculum duties in preparation for graduation. The aspirants for literary honors in the junior class are consequently called upon to take up the duties of undergraduate editorship two months before they really become seniors, and in the case of the daily the new members of the board from the lower classes are chosen at the same time with the senior members.

For The Princetonian, the newly elected board of editors has already taken charge of the paper, and several improvements in the typographical appearance of the publication have been introduced with the new volume. Here are the youths who will conduct the daily during the coming year: Managing Editor—Frederick N. Jessup, '97, of New-Jersey; Associate Manager—H. N. Reeves, '97, of New-Jersey; Business Manager—A. M. Hopper, '97, of Maryland; Associate Editors—E. G. Elliott, '97, of Tennessee; Paul Hurst, '97, of the District of Columbia; W. H. Smith, '97, of New-Jersey; R. C. Wilkins, '97, of the District of Columbia; J. W. Churchman, '98, of New-Jersey; C. W. Halsey, '98, of New-York; P. C. Martin, '98, of Ohio; W. M. McCombs, Jr., '98, of Arkansas; A. C. Sinclair, '98, of New-York; A. Witherspoon, '98, of Kentucky; H. B. Martin, '99, of Ohio; W. W. Staak, '99, of Pennsylvania. For The Alumni Princetonian: Editor—H. M. Beam, '97, of Pennsylvania; Treasurer—John H. Keener, '97, of Pennsylvania. The Alumni Princetonian will be continued as an adjunct to the daily, entering upon its third year. It has been enlarged by the new board from four to six pages, and numerous other improvements have been made in the appearance of the paper. Considerable attention will be given to historic articles in connection with Princeton, which will be introduced as special features of the paper.

The annual elections and initiations of The Nassau Literary Magazine took place on Monday night, and represent the close of a contest which has this year been characterized by much less interest than in former years. The range of eligible candidates from which to choose a board was so narrow that there was little occasion for disappointment on the part of defeated aspirants. Following is the list of successful candidates: Managing Editor—Arthur W. Leonard, '97, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Associate Editors—Percy R. Colwell, '97, of Warwick, N. Y.; Charles F. Dunn, '97, of Scroggsville, Ohio; Robert O. Kirkwood, '97, of Yonkers, N. Y.; Wilfred M. Post, '97, of Beyroot, Syria, and Frederick R. Torrence, '97, of Xenia, Ohio. These six men will take up the editorial duties with the May number of the magazine, which will mark the beginning of the fifty-second volume. The Nassau Literary Magazine is, next to The Yale Lit, the oldest college publication in America. The year 1841 marks the first Princeton College publication, when the magazine first appeared, under the name of The Nassau Monthly. Upon its Editorial Board the following year appeared the names of George H. Baker, '42, the Philadelphia poet, and Charles Godfrey Leland, '45, whose writings under the pseudonym of Hans Breitman have gained prominence in the world of literature.

Princeton students were very glad of an opportunity to listen to Joseph Jefferson, the well-known comedian, in his lecture on "Dramatic Discourse," which he delivered at Princeton the past week, under the auspices of the Cliosophic Society. The lecture held the attention of the largest audience seen in Alexander Hall this year, being replete with entertaining anecdotes and illustrations taken from a long experience upon the stage. A reception was given Mr. Jefferson in Clio Hall after the lecture.

Elaborate preparations are going forward at the Princeton Theological Seminary for the approaching celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Professorship of the Rev. Dr. William Henry Green, Senior Professor of the Seminary Faculty. All alumni of the seminary have been sent special invitations to be present at the celebration. The celebration will take place at the seminary on Tuesday, May 5, the day of the closing exercises of the present school year. An interesting programme will them be presented, and a large number of the alumni is expected to be present, besides many invited guests from other institutions. Prof. Green's health has greatly improved during the last year, and he is able to attend to his seminary duties as regularly as any of the younger Professors. He has recently published a new book, entitled "The Higher Criticism of the Pentateuch."

All departments of Princeton University closed on Thursday, April 2, and the students were allowed to depart for their homes for the Easter recess. The baseball team went South, on its usual Spring trip among the Southern colleges. All students are expected back at the university on Tuesday morning, April 7, and are required to register at the college offices by 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

LECTURES AT RUTGERS.

The Schedule Announced for April—The Glee Club in New-York.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 5.—The events for April at Rutgers have been announced as follows by President Austin Scott: April 10—Greek Club, reading by the Rev. John A. De Wald; April 13—Phi Beta Kappa, paper by William S. Meyers, MS. F. C. S., subject, "How a Chemical Discovery Is Made"; April 16—Historical Club, paper by the Rev. Dr. James La Fevre, subject, "The Twelve Huguenot Patantees of New-Paltz, Commonly Called the Duzine"; April 24—Greek Club, the Rev. Dr. H. H. Hulton, reader, "The Odyssey of Homer"; April 27—State Microscopical Society, paper by Prof. Robert W. Prentiss, subject, "The Microscope in Astronomy"; April 30—Astronomical Society, paper by H. M. Seifert, subject, "The Total Eclipse of the Sun, Aug. 9, 1896."

Because of its being Good Friday, the Grave lecture, by the Rev. Dr. Hartrandth was postponed from April 3 to April 10.

At the next monthly dinner of the Rutgers Club, which will be held in New-York about the middle of this month, the Glee Club will enliven the occasion. The dinner will be given in the new Manhattan Clubhouse.

A new post has been established at the Agricultural Experiment Station, that of Instructor of Dairy Husbandry. The first incumbent appointed to hold this position is Clarence B. Lane, a graduate of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Prof. Edward B. Voorhees on Wednesday assumed his duties as Superintendent of the College Farm, to succeed E. A. Jones, who left Saturday for Amherst, where he will become General Superintendent of the Masschusetts Experiment Station.

COLUMBIA'S GREAT EVENT.

Preparing for the Dedication—The Cast for the Buccaneers.

What will probably be by far the most important event in the history of Columbia—the dedication of the new site—is not now a month off. The preparations for the occasion are accordingly being carried on with all due haste. The workmen are doing their utmost to have the grounds in readiness and to have the construction of Schermerhorn Hall and the Physics Building sufficiently far advanced for the laying of these two cornerstones. The university alumni council is arranging for the accommodation of the great number of graduates who have signified their intention of being present.

For the past week the undergraduates of the college have been trying to come to some decision upon the style of gown to be worn at the celebration. They have concluded to adopt the Harvard pattern academic costume. When President Low heard of this, he sent a letter to the class Presidents, in which he said that "the Committee of the Trustees having charge of the ceremonies of the 2d of May have heard with pleasure that the student body as a whole are ready to wear the academic costume on that occasion, if requested. They judge, however, that such a requirement would be apt to interfere with the presence of a considerable body of the university students as distinguished from college students. Accordingly, the committee have determined to request that the college students only, should wear the cap and gown, while for all the students they will provide a suitable badge.

"The Buccaneers," as accepted by the Musical Society for production, is the combined work of Guy Wetmore Carryl, '95, and Kenneth M. Murchison, '94; the libretto being composed by the former and the score by the latter student. It is a comic operetta in two acts. The scene of action is in the South Sea Islands. The time occupies two days; the day before the coronation of the islands' Prince and the day of the coronation. The story all turns upon the attempt of a pirate Captain to impersonate the Prince, who thinks that it is highly in bad form to be sober twenty-four hours before the celebration of his crowning. He accordingly goes to an inn and gets most gloriously drunk. The Captain takes his clothes, goes to the palace, and spends the evening and the next morning trying to lay hands upon the Court jewels, but they are so closely guarded that his attempts are utterly futile. As the time for the coronation approaches the pirate begins to quake with fear lest his plot be discovered. He is about to throw the whole business up, when the Prince, having been awakened and informed of how matters are standing, appears, is recognized, and is proclaimed.

The whole piece is bright, lively, and gives plenty of room for good action. The "grande finale" is the feature. The chorus requires forty-two persons, and the cast of characters sixteen. The principal parts have finally been decided upon, and the cast stands as follows: Captain Thunder, John T. Conover; Caulker, the mate, L. W. Burrows; Prince Clicquot, W. N. Lyerson; Mimosa, R. H. Murray; Capt. Parapet, J. J. Collins; Bloom, Innkeeper, H. G. Chatain; Villager, R. H. Stern; Herald, Sidney Haight; Jaconette, A. J. McLean; Princess Caramella, M. W. Kline; Countess Bandolina, W. B. Bryan; First Conspirator, L. Tweed; Second Conspirator, H. G. Chatian; Third Conspirator, H. Schroeder; First Village Girl, W. N. Clapp; Second Village Girl, T. Blondell.

The "Buccaneer" will have its first performance at the Hyperion Theatre, New-Haven, on Monday evening, April 13. The Yale boys will give Columbia a hearty welcome, and will doubtless see that the performers are properly entertained. On Saturday evening, April 18, the show will be given at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn. This performance promises to be the success of the season. Already a great many seats have been engaged. Mrs. W. P. Hollinshead, who so successfully managed the production of "Joan of Arc" in that city, has taken charge of the "Buccaneers" there. On Monday, April 20, the play will begin a week's run at the Carnegie Lyceum in this city. Already 400 patrons and patronesses have been secured for these performances. Among them are Mayor Strong, President Seth Low, and the University Faculty.

The class of '92 of the college and the School of Mines held their quadrennial reunion Friday, March 27. The committee consisted of Rufus B. Cowing, George S. Nicholas, Edward Roberts, August Zinnsser, Oswald Jackson, Frederick R. Lord, R. B. McKinlay, Frederic E. Pierce, Edward Steele, Brownson, Chairman; and Alanson J. Briggs, Secretary.

The announcement of the Department of English and Literature in the college for the year 1896-7 appeared quite recently. An additional course of argumentative composition is offered as an elective to the juniors. Counting as a two-hour course, it may be substituted for their required work.

GIFTS TO NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.

Copy of Ancient Manuscript and Graphite—Defense of Prof. Pine.

Through the liberality of Mr. Raon, the Norwegian Consul in this city, New-York University has been presented with a copy of an old manuscript of the Middle Ages, found in a mediaeval store-house of the Hanseatic League, at Bergen, Norway. This is one of several fac-similes made by the Norwegian Government for the use of the Germanic libraries of the world. Prof. McLouth and Mr. Friman Kahrs were instrumental in obtaining this copy.

The university has also received a fine large specimen of Mexican graphite which will be placed in the geological museum.

The biological library has been presented with a complete set of the Journal of Morphology, which will be of great value to the sudents in that course.

Newspaper stories which appeared last week in relation to Prof. Pine induced all the freshmen living in the Butler Hall dormitory to meet last Monday evening. They adopted a resolution in which they denied and condemned all the articles that appeared in the newspapers of Sunday and Monday concerning the feeling of the students toward Mr. Pine. The resolution stated that they respected and admired Mr. Pine both as a gentleman and as an instructor. The resolution was presented to him Monday evening.

Arrangements are being made for the closing exercises of the Woman's Law Class, which will be held in the Concert Hall of Madison Square Garden, April 29. Mrs. John P. Munn, President, will preside and confer the certificates. Chancellor MacCracken, now in Italy, will return in time to attend the exercises. The New-York University Glee Club will furnish the music. Brief addresses will be made by Prof. Russell, Mrs. John P. Munn, and the Chancellor. Two members of the class will read short essays on legal subjects. The speech of the evening to the graduates and their friends will be made by Chauncey M. Depew.

A prize scholarship, worth $200, and securing free tuition during the full course of the University Law School, will be awarded to the student passing the best final examination. The women will appear at the closing exercises in academical gowns and caps. This will be the sixth class to leave the university after having completed the course of study in elementary law founded by the Woman's Legal Education Society. This society has been recently reorganized, and several new members have joined the Board of Directors. Miss Helen M. Gould was elected Vice President a few weeks ago.

St. Francis Xavier's College Debates.

It is now certain that the Senior Debating Society of St. Francis Xavier's College will hold a semi-annual debate. The subject has not been officially announced. This is a new move on the part of the society. As these debates offer great incentives to oratorical work it is expected that the other classes will soon follow the lead of the seniors.

THE HENLEY CREW CHOSEN

FOURTEEN YALE OARSMEN WILL PROBABLY TAKE THE JOURNEY.

Within the Last Few Days Capt. Treadway Has Been Weeding Out the Candidates—Plenty of Substitutes Will Be Ready—A Close Contest Between Five Men for Seats Nos. 1 and 2 in the Boat—The Freshman Race.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 5.—Within the last few days what might be regarded as the surplus material in training for the Yale University crew has been cut off, leaving only fourteen men who are now in practice for the Henley regatta in England in June.

When the boating season for 1896 began, at Yale a few months ago, something like sixty candidates appeared at the Yale gymnasium anxious to be assigned a seat in the 'Varsity boat. Capt. Treadway's pruning process has been steadily in progress since that time, finally resulting this week in the selection of fourteen oarsmen, twelve of whom are certain to represent the university in the English contest, and there is a possibility that the fourteen will be taken abroad.

Simultaneously with the action of Capt. Treadway in reducing the number of men to those who are now at work came the change of the crew to the regular training table, and from this on till the oarsmen leave New-Haven for the steamer that is to carry them across the Atlantic the regular diet, the training table, regular hours, and all other schemes of discipline for a 'Varsity crew will be enforced.

The men are getting down to solid work in the shell. Every forenoon they start away from the campus for their boathouse on the banks of the Quinnipioc River, bustle into the shell, and are soon speeding up and down the river, occasionally taking a turn down the New-Haven Harbor. They row for over an hour before they return to the boathouse.

Again in the afternoon they have another practice row, this time for nearly two hours. The coaching of the crew has been done up to the present date by Capt. Treadway principally, although occasionally some of the veteran coaches have come to New-Haven to spend a day or two with the men in aiding Capt. Treadway at this work.

Capt. Robert J. Cook, who is to go with the crew to England, has been in this city two or three times to look the candidates over and to give Capt. Treadway's men some valuable points by which they can perfect their work in the boat. Dr. "Josh" Hartwell has been here, too, and so has George Adee, both of whom have immensely helped Capt. Treadway in the development of the eight.

The result of all this coaching and systematic practice daily has been that Yale University has to-day fourteen men who are in fine but not altogether perfect condition to meet their English opponents at Henley. It can be said without much fear of successful contradiction that Yale at this period of preliminary practice at rowing has never had a better set of men from which to choose eight that will finally occupy the seats in the 'Varsity boat.

The crew has been rowing in the following positions for some time, and the talk of the campus and boating circles is to the effect that the men named will be the eight to row at Henley:

Langford, stroke; Treadway, (Captain,) No. 7; Longacre, No. 6; Bailey, No. 5; James Rodgers, No. 4; Beard, No. 3; Brown, No. 2, and Whitney, bow.

There is considerable doubt as yet with reference to the positions now filled by Brown and Whitney. Both are good men and have developed wonderfully during the past month. Nevertheless, there are three or four of the remainder who are at the training table and who are such clever, smooth men at the oar that there is much uncertainty whether these two will have permanent seats in the shell.

With regard to the six others already mentioned, there appears to be no doubt that they are fixtures, and will meet their English cousins. Langford is doing magnificent work as stroke. He is a cool, steady, vigorous oar, and seems never to grow tired while at practice, leaving the boat in just as fresh a condition as he was when he entered it. He has been a marvel to the college oarsmen, and Yale takes great pride in the lucky, earnest, sure man that in all likelihood will set the pace for the eight at Henley.

But should Langford by one of those mishaps which are liable to happen most unexpectedly be obliged to make room for some one else at stroke, there would be no necessity for alarm as to Yale's chances with the Englishmen. For there is another young fellow in the college who is on the list of the fourteen now in training who could immediately take his place in the boat, and who can do almost as good work at stroking the crew. Stewart Patterson, a wiry, energetic, strong fellow, is substitute stroke, and from the talk of those who are keenly alive to the qualifications of Yale 'Varsity oarsmen it would not take young Patterson long to come very close to the capital form in which Langford is stroking the crew. Patterson will go to England with the eight without a doubt, because there is no telling what may occur that would prevent the regular stroke from taking his seat in the boat, and it would, therefore, be a very nice arrangement to have a substitute to fall back upon.

Wheelwright, Marsh, and Theodore Miller are engaged in the most industrious labor at the oar to win either of the places that are now occupied most of the time by Brown and Whitney. Close observers of the work of the five men declare that Capt. Treadway will, when the time comes finally to name the men for these two seats, have a very difficult task to make a choice. As one Yale oarsman expressed it to-day, the five are practically neck and neck in the race for Nos. 1 and 2. Aside from the general interest that is taken in the crew as a whole, this little contest between these five men for the two positions is well worth watching, and is affording much discussion in crew circles as to the relative merits of the five.

The other men rowing are Simpson and D. Rogers.

Capt. Robert J. Cook tells this interesting story about his first trip to England to inquire into the methods of rowing there: "Over twenty years ago, at a time when rowing at Yale was at a low ebb, I went to England on a tour of inquiry. I went as representing the college, and was cordially received by the English students. The points and principles of rowing there gained we have tried to put into execution, with the result that Yale has generally been first. Owing to the peculiar situation existing this year the opportunity presents itself to test these methods by sending a crew to England and competing with Englishmen.

"The arrangements were made as quietly as possible, and it was at first hoped that a race could be had with Oxford or Cambridge. The necessary date for such a meeting forbade this, and the next step was to enter the Henley regatta. This is not the first experiment. In 1876 Yale met English crews at Philadelphia, and, though she rowed with boats and rigging in a crude state, she defeated Cambridge and Dublin Universities, the latter being England's fastest university crew. Of the thirty-five college and other amateur crews there present Yale and the London Rowing Club were pre-eminent. Since then we have progressed in speed, in stroke, and in boats, and are, therefore, rowing faster to-day than twenty years ago. This being so, it seems prudent for us to make test as to whether progress has been made and whether our principles of rowing are right. If they are not, we can find out what is wrong and set it right. In any case, the experience thus gained will be good for rowing in the future.

"There are also other ends to be attained. We should become better acquainted with English university men, and they with us. They are somewhat suspicious of American amateur athletics, and they have some grounds for their suspicions. We can do much to clear away this prejudice and to show them that our basis of sport is on a par with their own. This may be a stepping stone to contests with the English universities, the great desire of university men on both sides. Moreover, it will tend to establish closer relations between the American and English peoples, and it is better to send the Yale navy than the white squadron.

"Many of the alumni question whether this is a wise step. We believe that it is, and realizing fully our responsibility, we leave nothing undone to secure the best results, and to establish the best relations between the American and English universities. There is no idea of advertising the college or of obtaining notoriety. Self-development, self-improvement, and the establishment of more cordial relations are the sole objects in view. Therefore, we feel that we have the backing of all Yale men. The men who go are of the best type of American college athletes, the type whose influence has done so much to elevate the tone of college life during recent years, and they will worthily represent us."

Yale will take along two coxswains, Thomas Clark, who steered the winning boat at New-London last year, and a freshman yet to be named.

The Yale freshman crew comes in for a good deal of attention these days among university men, inasmuch as this crew will meet the Wisconsin University crew this year on Lake Saltonstall, June 18. The youngsters who are trying for positions in the freshman boat have been reduced to twelve, and from this number will be selected the eight who are to face the Westerners. The freshmen go to the Yale boathouse now twice a day, rowing for about two hours each morning and afternoon. The coaches, who have been in town to look after the 'Varsity crew, have devoted some little time to the improvement of the freshmen, realizing that this year is to be a momentous one in the history of freshman boating at Yale.

But Capt. N. O. Howard has had nearly all this work to look after himself, and right well he has performed it, for the class crew is an exceptionally strong one for this date of the practice season. In consequence of the race coming so early in the year, the crew is further advanced toward a perfected condition than has been the case in former years when the freshmen met crews at New-London the last week in June.

The race with the Wisconsin men will be on Lake Saltonstall, a fine sheet of water about five miles out from the college campus, and the scene in years gone by of many a warm contest between Yale and Harvard and of the class races. It can be easily reached by electric cars or by carriages. The course will be two miles, and much time will be spent on it by the freshmen before the day of the race. It is expected that the Wisconsin University crew will reach New-Haven three or four days before the date of the race, and during that brief period will row there daily to get thoroughly acquainted with the course.

WEST POINT'S NEW CAPTAIN.

An Excellent Half Back and Stands First in His Class.

WEST POINT, April 5.—The football prospects at the Military Academy for the coming season are unusually bright. Games have been arranged with the majority of the biggest colleges, and although the cadets will lose some of their finest players plenty of good material is at hand to replace them. The new Captain, Cadet William D. Connor, is a hustler, and it is safe to say that under his leadership the team will, at the end of the season, show a good record.

Cadet Connor is from Wisconsin, and is now in his twenty-second year. He was graduated from

Cadet W. D. Connor,
Captain of West Point Football Team.

the State of Iowa University, Clinton, Iowa. Cadet Connor is a member of the class of '97, and has been at the head of his class. To keep at the head of a class at West Point a cadet must not only be a close student, but he must also burn the midnight oil in order to remain there. No greater honor can be gained by a cadet than to be graduated first in his class. It benefits him also in other ways, for the "stars" receive the cream of the service. A place in the engineers is always ready for the man who first of his class receives a diploma.

It is therefore not to be wondered at that he who stands at the head must look well to his laurels. He is always crowded close, and the race is often exciting.

Cadet Connor, however, has found no difficulty in holding the honored place of first in his class since the day he entered the academy.

In 1895 Cadet Connor went to Annapolis as half back substitute. He got no chance at that time to display his ability, and had to wait patiently and try his luck the following year. Third-class men were not much in demand for positions on the team in 1894, and Mr. Connor played only a few games. Last year he was placed on the regular team as half back, and played in every game in season closed.

West Point was never as successful. Out of a dozen games played only two were lost. He will play half back.

The list of games arranged at present include tussles with Yale and Princeton. Capt. Connor received a letter from Yale yesterday accepting the invitation to visit West Point next Fall. The game will take place on the parade grounds at West Point. Harvard was unfortunately not able to give any date to the cadets. The Faculty allows only a limited number of games with teams outside of New-England, and as these had already been taken up no engagement could be accepted with the cadets.

Last year's game is not to be forgotten, however, as the soldiers are preparing an elaborate trophy to present to Harvard in commemoration of the event. The game with Princeton will take place Oct. 17. The schedule as at present arranged is as follows: Tufts, Oct. 3; Trinity, Oct. 10; Princeton, Oct. 17; Union, Oct. 24; Yale, Oct. 31; Wesleyan, Nov. 7, and Brown, Nov. 21.

ATHLETICS AT HARVARD.

The Crew and Baseball Nine Prospects Not Promising at Present.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 5.—The inclement New-England weather has again set back the Harvard athletic teams. Two rainy days and the rest of the days of the week very cold, have made the work of the baseball squads practically profitless. The other teams have been out every day, but have also suffered in their work, owing to the unpropitious weather.

The athletic teams which stand most in need of good conditions are the 'Varsity crew and 'Varsity nine. Both are in a demoralized state. This is particularly true of the crew. The nine is bad enough, but will be at least better than last year's baseball team. The crew, however, goes from bad to worse. The last misfortune was the continued illness of Jennings, who was rowing at No. 7, and was easily the strongest man in the boat. He has now given up for good, and probably will never row again, surely not this year. This reduces the squad to nine men.

Coach Mumford, who is to have pretty general charge of the crew from this time forth, will be assisted by George Faulkner, the well-known professional oarsman. Mumford will pay his attention to the body work and general work inboard, while Faulkner will attend to the watermanship. But their best efforts have thus far been of little avail. The crew is rowing wretchedly, and seems to make no improvement. There seems to be no place to lay the blame. But the fact remains, that the Harvard crew is not in a way to be a powerful factor in the big quadrangular race.

Harvard supporters would hardly be disappointed if the Harvard crew should finish last in the race. The crew has been changed to the following order, owing to the retirement of Jennings: Stroke, Goodrich; No. 7, Bullard; No. 6, Sprague; No. 5, Duffield; No. 4, Stillman; No. 3, Perkins; No. 2, Hollister; bow, Moulton.

The 'Varsity nine under Capt. Deane and Coach

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

EVENTS COMBINE TO MAKE A MORE CHEERFUL SENTIMENT.

American Tobacco the Speculative Feature—The Improved Outlook in the Iron Trade—Decided Strength of the Grangers—Manhattan Advances Sharply on the Prospect of the Construction of Extensions—Bonds in Demand.

MONDAY—A. M.

Favorable railway traffic returns, especially of the Granger roads, ease in money, delayed gold exports, and less disturbing talk in Congress, with the hope of an early adjournment of that body, have combined to create a more hopeful feeling in financial circles. While business has not been active in the securities markets, there has been no pressure to liquidate holdings.

The speculative feature of the week was American Tobacco. The managers of that concern distinguished themselves last December by announcing several weeks in advance of the usual time that the regular quarterly dividend or 3 per cent. would not be paid. The stock broke sharply and the pool made a great deal of money. Since then the same men have permitted it to be understood that there was doubt about the ability of the company to resume dividends at this time, but on Wednesday last they not only resumed the payment of cash dividends, but declared 20 per cent. extra in 6 per cent. scrip. The pool had loaded up with the stock in anticipation of this unexpected distribution, but "the Street" was cautious and refused to bite. It is true that the stock jumped up half a dozen points over night, but the advance held only momentarily, and at the close of business on Thursday had fallen back to Wednesday's closing price. On Saturday it showed further signs of sagging.

The excitement in Tobacco hurt the remainder of the market, but it nevertheless showed considerable firmness. Iron stocks were notably strong on the improved condition of the trade. Tennessee Coal and Iron advanced 3⅜ and Illinois Steel 9⅛ points. Sugar was fairly active and strong, closing on Saturday with a net gain for the week of 2¾ points. General Electric has disappointed those who thought that it would advance immediately on the Westinghouse agreement. It, however, gained 1⅜ points, and will undoubtedly sell higher when the importance of the agreement becomes more fully understood. Distillers' gained a point and the minor industrials were firm.

In the railway list the Grangers have shown decided strength, the advance being led by Burlington, which gained 2¾ points. Rock Island was a good second, with 2¼ points, while St. Paul is 1¾ points higher and Northwestern 1 point. The international stocks have gained in the improvement, although London's operations were not large. Manhattan scored a gain of 5 points on excellent investment buying. It is believed that the company will be permitted to construct much needed extensions and improvements in the near future, and that the stockholders will secure valuable rights in connection with the new capitalization which will be necessary to carry out the undertaking. The bond market has been quite strong, and has shown fair activity at times. The active features have been Atchison, Northern Pacific, and Reading issues, and all made material advances.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	April 6, '95.
Adams Express	148½	148½	..
Alton & Terre Haute	60¼	58	..
American Cotton Oil	15½	15	25⅞
American Cotton Oil pf	64	62½	72½
*American Sugar Refineries	118½	114⅞	100⅝
*American Sugar Refineries pf.	101	100½	93⅜
American Tobacco	95	85½	95½
American Tobacco pf	102¼	102	109
Ann Arbor pf	27½	26¾	..
At., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	15¾	15¾	..
At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	25⅝	23½	..
Atlantic & Pacific	⅝	½	1¼
Baltimore & Ohio	19⅜	17⅜	558⅞
*Brooklyn R. T.	20⅜	20⅜	..
Canada Southern	50	50	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¼	15⅞	17¼
Chicago & Alton	155	155	..
Chicago Gas t. r.	68¾	67½	71½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	78⅝	76	73
Chicago & Northwestern	105¾	102¾	91¾
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	146	146	139
C., M. & St. Paul	76⅛	74⅞	57⅞
C., M. & St. P. pf.	126	125⅝	115¾
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	75¾	74¾	85¾
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L.	36¾	36¼	37⅛
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	87	87	..
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	51	50⅜	..
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	2⅛	2	6
Colorado Fuel & Iron	30	27	..
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3	3	..
Columbus, Hock. Valley & Tol.	15½	15½	26¼
Consolidation Coal	31	31	28¼
Consolidated Gas Company	153¼	152	132¾
Delaware & Hudson	127⅞	127¼	128½
Delaware, Lack. & Western	161½	161	160¼
Denver & Rio Grande	12¾	12½	11⅞
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	47¾	46⅛	37½
Dis. & C. F., all in. paid	18⅜	17	..
Erie	15	14⅞	..
Erie 1st pf.	38½	38½	..
Erie Tel. & Tel.	59	59	53⅜
Flint & Pere Marquette pf.	37	37	..
General Electric	37½	35½	33¼
Illinois Central	95	94½	..
Illinois Steel Co.	69⅝	62	..
Iowa Central	9⅜	8¾	7½
Iowa Central pf.	37¾	37¾	..
Laclede Gas pf.	28½	27	26
Laclede Gas pf.	86¼	84½	82½
Lake Erie & Western	18	18	17⅝
Lake Erie & Western pf.	70¼	69¾	74½
Lake Shore	147	146¼	138
Long Island	82	82	84½
Louisville & Nashville	50⅞	49⅛	51½
Louis., New-Albany & Chicago.	9	8½	7¾
Louis., New-Albany & Chi. pf.	21¾	20	..
Manhattan Beach	9⅞	9	..
Manhattan Con.	107⅞	104	112
*Metropolitan Traction	105¾	102½	88½
Michigan Central	94	93	94½
Minneapolis & St. Louis	20¼	19¼	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf.	79½	79	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.	53	50¼	..
Minnesota Iron	70¼	70	40
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11⅞	11⅝	13¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	27¼	25⅝	26⅜
Missori Pacific	24½	23½	24
*National Lead Company	24⅞	24⅝	32
*National Lead Company pf.	86¾	85¾	85⅝
New-Jersey Central	106	106	93⅜
New-York Central	96¾	96	95½
N. Y., Chicago & St. L. 2d pf.	32¼	31	25½
New-York, Susquehanna & W.	8¾	8¾	12½
N. Y. Susquehanna & W. pf.	23⅞	21⅝	25¾
Norfolk & Western	1½	1¼	3
Norfolk & Western pf.	6¼	6⅛	13⅛
North American	5⅜	5⅜	5
Northern Pacific	1⅝	1⅝	4¼
Northern Pacific pf.	12	11¼	16⅞
Ontario & Western	14½	14⅛	16¼
Oregon S. L. & Utah Northern	3⅞	3⅜	6½
Pacific Mail	27½	26¾	22½
Phil. & Reading 1st in. paid	11⅛	10	..
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	11⅜	11	10½
St. Paul & Duluth	26½	26½	..
St. Paul & Omaha	39	39	32½
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	123	123	105
Southern Pacific	20	19½	17⅞
Southern Railway	9½	8⅞	11⅝
Southern Railway pf.	30⅝	28¾	33⅜
Tennessee Coal & Iron	39⅝	37⅝	17⅜
Texas Pacific	8¼	7½	9¾
*Toledo, St. L. & Kan. City	5	5	..
Union Pacific t. r.	8¾	7⅜	11¼
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf	3¾	3½	5
U. S. Cordage t. r.	5	4⅞	..
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	10	9¾	..
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	19¾	18¾	..
United States Express	44	44	..
*United States Leather	9¾	9	11⅜
*United States Leather pf.	62⅜	60⅝	69½
United States Rubber	27¾	26⅞	39⅝
United States Rubber pf.	85½	83½	93⅛
Wabash	6¾	6¾	6¾
Wabash pf.	18½	16⅝	14½
Western Union Telegraph	84¾	83½	86⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅞	9	12⅛
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	35¼	35¼	43¾
Wisconsin Central	2¾	2¾	..

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@4½ per cent., the average for the week being about 3½ per cent. Time money was freely offered for long dates, while the demand was chiefly for short periods. Quotations were 4 per cent. for 30 to 90 days, 4½@5 per cent. for four to five months, and 5 per cent for six to seven months.

Commercial paper of the best class was in moderate demand, but offerings were small. Rates were 5½@6 per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for four months' commission-house names and for prime four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for good single names having from four to six months to run.

The Bank of England lost £1,641,282 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 62.13, became 59.24. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 6,975,000f in gold and 2,350,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull and firm. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.89 for 60-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.88 for 60-day bills, $4.89@4.89¼ for demand, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.87½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, ⅛c premium. Charleston—Buying par; selling ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-15 discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¼@68⅝.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 54½c.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $17,268,885 and the exports for the same period $15,406,040. The net imports, therefore, have been $3,862,865.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $1,141,450. The banks now hold $17,005,975 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $228,500, an increase in specie of $319,700, a decrease in legal tenders of $1,566,00, a decrease in deposits of $419,800, and an increase in circulation of $38,500.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	April 4, '96.	M'ch 28, '96.	April 6, '95.
Loans	$465,224,900	$464,996,400	$480,438,300
Specie	59,251,600	58,931,900	64,471,200
Legal t'd'rs.	78,203,300	79,769,400	74,664,300
Net dep'ts.	481,795,700	482,215,500	500,822,300
Circul'n	14,254,500	14,216,000	13,084,000

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirement:

	April 4, '96.	M'ch 28, '96.	April 6, '95.
Specie	$59,251,600	$58,931,900	$64,471,200
Legal t'd's.	78,203,300	79,769,400	74,664,300
Total reserve	$137,454,900	$138,701,300	$139,135,500
Reserve required on deposits	120,448,925	120,553,875	125,205,575
Exc's reserve above legal req'n	$17,005,975	$18,147,425	$13,929,925

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$17,005,975	1891	$6,380,975
1895	13,929,925	1890	1,442,475
1894	80,797,975	1889	1,400,575
1893	9,212,950	1888	8,020,575
1892	18,017,950	1887	4,115,575

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf....1
Am. Sug. Ref.....2¾
Am. Tobacco pf.....1⅝
A., T. & S. F., 1st in. paid.....1⅝
A., T. & S. F. pf. w. i.....2⅛
Chi. & Northwest.....1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy..2⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.1½
Chi., R. I. & Pacific..2¼
Delaware & Hudson..1¼
Denver & Rio G. pf..1½
D. & C. F., all in. pd.1
General Electric.....1⅜
Illinois Steel Co.....1½
Illinois Central.....1
Iowa Central.....1¼
Iowa Central pf.....1½
Laclede Gas pf.....2¼
Lake Shore.....1
Louis. & Nash.....1⅝
Manhattan 5
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.2¾
Missouri Pacific.....1¼
Mo., K. & Texas pf..1⅞
National Lead.....1
New-Jersey Central..1
P. & R. 1st in. pd....1⅝
St. Paul & Omaha....1½
Tenn. Coal & Iron...3⅜
Union Pacific, t. r..1¼
U. S. Cord. gtd., t. r.1¼
Wabash pf.....1¼

DECLINED.

U. S. Rubber pf.....1

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

At., T. & S. F. 4s, t. r.....2½
At. T. & S. F. 2d, 1st in. pd.....2¼
At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s 2¾
Canada Southern 1st.1
Cent. Wash. 1st, t. r.3½
Cent. of N. J. gen., t. r.....3½
Chi., Atchison & C. & Ohio gen. 4½s.1¼
Chi. & N. P. 1st, t. r.....4⅞
Col. Mid., 1st, t. r..1½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. 1st 1⅝
Erie gen. lien.....1⅛
Hous. & Texas gen.1
Iowa Central 1st....1
Kansas & Texas 2d.2½
Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s 1¼
Missouri Pacific con.2
Northern Pacific 2d..1
Northern Pacific 3d..2
Northern Pacific con.2½
Nor. Pac. con., t. r.2¼
Nor. Pac. & Mon. 1st.3
Ore. Imp. con.....2½
Oregon Short Line 6s.1
Read. 1st pf. inc....2⅝
Read. 2d pf. inc.....1½
Read. 3d pf. inc.....2¼
Reading gen., t. r..1¾
St. J. & G. I. 1st, t. r.....1⅝
Texas Pacific 2d.....1⅜
U. P., D. & G. 1st..1½
Utah South. ext.....1
Wabash 2d.....1
Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.1⅜

DECLINED.

Brooklyn El. 1st.....1
Kings Co. El. 1st...3
Roch. & Pitts. con..1
Rome, W. & O. con..1
St. L. & S. F. con. 4s 2

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1895. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
April 2, 1896	£47,062,695	.....
April 4, 1895	37,744,020	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

April 2, 1896	78,039,545	£49,877,803
April 4, 1895	83,500,236	49,471,657

BANK OF GERMANY.

April 2, 1896	31,387,333	15,693,667
April 4, 1895	30,894,208	15,069,502

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

April 2, 1896	26,219,000	12,758,000
April 4, 1895	17,801,000	13,689,000

SPAIN.

April 2, 1896	8,004,000	10,441,000
April 4, 1895	8,004,000	12,430,000

NETHERLANDS.

April 2, 1896	2,623,000	6,971,000
April 4, 1895	4,282,000	7,076,000

BELGIUM.

April 2, 1896	2,532,667	1,266,333
April 4, 1895	3,313,333	1,656,667
Total last week	£195,868,240	£97,007,803
Week ending March 26	198,000,834	97,057,375
Corresponding week last year	190,811,710	100,019,310

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$11,342,801
Corresponding week 1895	9,546,472
Since Jan. 1, 1896	131,980,404
Corresponding period 1895	143,822,561

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$7,839,927
Corresponding week 1895	6,320,752
Since Jan. 1, 1896	92,148,304
Corresponding period 1895	143,822,561

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Thursday	$7,839,927
Corresponding week 1895	1,371,289
Since Jan. 1, 1896	18,055,921
Corresponding period 1895	13,619,043

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$58,943
Corresponding week 1895	984,682
Since Jan. 1, 1896	27,632,965
Corresponding period 1895	38,117,374

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges for week ending April 4	$527,449,092
Balances for week ending April 4	33,687,441
Exchanges for week ending March 28	483,144,163
Balances for week ending March 28	27,748,007
Exchanges for week ending March 21	553,320,228
Balances for week ending March 21	31,804,436
Exchanges for week ending March 14	518,950,637
Balances for week ending March 14	31,209,652
Exchanges for week ending March 7	602,358,935
Balances for week ending March 7	34,563,333
Exchanges for week ending Feb. 29	627,360,575
Balances for week ending Feb. 29	40,946,554

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, April 4.—The local stock market for the week was fairly strong, although few sales were made. Bank stocks rule somewhat firmer, while the offerings continue light. The Manufacturers' National, Merchants' National, National Exchange, National Bank of Commerce, and the Providence National Bank have declared their semi-annual dividends.

American Screw was quiet and firm. The insurance stocks were in demand, and with the exception of Providence Washington at 55, none have been offered for some little time. The illuminating stocks were quiet, with prices about the same as last week, with no sales. Providence Telephone rights have sold from 9⅛ to 8¾; for the stock 84½ is bid, with no sales.

The local money market continues firm. Commercial paper is quoted at 6@7 per cent, call loans between banks at 4 per cent., and loans on cotton at 7 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., quote closing prices as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
American	45	46½	Nat. No. Am.	44	..
Atlantic	34	37	*Nat. Ex.	10¼	..
Blackstone C	24¾	25¼	*Nat. Com.	43½	45
City	59¾	..	Old	113	..
Commercial	46¾	..	Phenix	71	..
Eagle	54½	..	*Providence	155	..
Fifth	44½	46½	Rhode Island	24	25½
First	113	..	R. Williams.	68	71
Fourth	120	..	Second	..	128
Globe	54	..	Third	..	85
High Street.	60	..	Traders'	40	..
*Manuf'rs	140	145	Westm'ster	59	..
*Merchants'	62¾	..	Weybosset	42¼	..
Mechanics'	52	54			

PAWTUCKET.

First	156	Slater	158
Pacific	69		

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	100	U. T. Co.	50
Mercantile	90		

RAILROADS.

Prov. & S.	97	105	*Prov. & W.	230	..
Paw. Val.	150	..	P., W. & B.	125	..

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

*Am. Screw	195	205	N. & P. W. pf.	100	105
Am. Supply	..	70	N. & P. W.	..	..
Arm. & Sims	..	35	6s	100	..
*Gor. Man.	88	105	*R. I. P. H-S.	47	52
*Gor. Man. pf.	115	117	*R. I. P. H-S pf	92½	97
Nich'n File	57½	..	N. & P. W.	..	80

INSURANCE.

Equitable	49¾	..	Prov. Wash.	50½	55
Merchants'	50	..			

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

*Nar. Elec.	82	83½	P. T. Rights.	8¾	9
*Prov. Gas.	87	..	R. I. E. P.	118	124
Paw Gas.	..	86	Woon. Elec.	..	110
*Pro. Tel.	84½	..			

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. I. S. D.	64½	..			

*Ex dividend.

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, April 4.—The local security market was again fairly active this week. The course of prices was irregular and the changes for the week are more than usual. The two most active stocks were Hudson River Telegraph and Troy City Gas. The former continues to be the favorite among investors, and closed at the best figures it has seen for years.

A sale of 100 shares of Celluloid stock was made at 65, ex dividend of 1 per cent. Consolidated Car Heating stock was offered at concessions. Manhattan Oil was firm at 34½ bid. There was an urgent demand for New-York Air Brake stock, and it is now quoted at 8¾ bid, with none offering below 12. Among local bonds Steinway 6s are held somewhat firmer. Union Railway 5s are ½ lower for the bid prices.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna R. R.	170	..
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	90	92
Albany City Storage & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany Cold Storage Co.	100	..
Albany County Bank	130	131
Albany Insurance Co.	110½	..
Albany Railroad stock	135	136½
*Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940	110½	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
Celluloid Company	63	65
Commercial Insurance Co.	103	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	105	105½
Consolidated Car Heating Company	25	30
First National Bank	163	163
Hudson River Telephone Company	52	54
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	34½	..
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	180	190
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	150	154
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	100	100½
New-York Air Brake Co.	8¼	12
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	..
South End Bank	59	60
*Steinway Electric R. R. 6s	110¾	114
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mills 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Electric Railroad of Saratoga	..	20
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of New-York	99½	102
Union Railway Co. of N. Y. 5s, 1922	102½	105½
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	116	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mortgage	114	..
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	101½	102¼
Westcott Express Company	20	30
Westcott Express Company pf.	100	110

TROY SECURITIES.

Central National Bank	118	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	200	..
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	210
Manufacturers' Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	180	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	95	100
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy	125	130
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Steinway Railway	45	50
Steinway Railway 6s	108½	..
Troy City National Bank	160	165
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	100	108
Troy Gas Company stock	125	126
*Troy Gas Company deb. 6s	113	114
*Troy Gas Company cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	90	91
Troy Telephone & Cable Company	90	..
Union National Bank	250	..

*And accrued interest.

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, April 4.—Our Exchange was closed to-day, having adjourned from Thursday until Monday. During the week trading has been extremely light and almost destitute of feature. The Consolidated Traction Company assumed control of the combined street railway systems on the 2d inst., but inasmuch as no announcement was made of the plan for exchanging the old securities, the market for the tractions was very dull. Philadelphia Gas rallied a fraction, but public interest in the stock does not increase. It is stated that there are between 1,300 and 1,400 stockholders in the company, and the number is gradually growing smaller, the stock becoming concentrated in strong hands. Westinghouse Air Brake sold at 165, ex dividend of $5 per share, and Westinghouse Electric has recovered somewhat, on the announcement that the recent agreement with the General Electric Company has been ratified by the Directors. The bond market is flat, but as money is becoming easier, an improvement in the investment demand is looked for this month. The agreement between the iron and steel men is expected to stimulate general business, and altogether the outlook is somewhat brighter.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Chart. Gas.	15	..	P., A. & Man.	37	..
Phila. Co.	19½	19⅞	W. El. 2d pf.	30	31
Wheel. Gas.	17½	18	Union S. & S. common.	16½	17¼
Cent. Trac.	..	29	Union S. & S. conf.	35	45
Citizens' Tr.	57	59	West'house Air brake	*16⅜	..
Pleasant Val.	18	18½	*Sales.		
P. & W. E.	..	50			
Pitts. & Bir.	15¼	15⅝			
Duquesne Tr.	..	36			

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, April 5.—The rate of discount during the past week was ¾ per cent. for three months' bills and ½ per cent. for thirty-day bills. The release of dividends and the payment of interest on April 1 increased the plethrora of gold. The demands in the future promise to be small. Silver was unchanged. The market was idle. The Stock Exchange closed on Thursday and will not open until Tuesday.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess until Tuesday, April 7, at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.— Lawrence, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.— Smyth, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Andrews, J.—Motions. Demurrers.—Nos. 3, 54, 56, 57, 107, 118, 141 to 166, inclusive. Frefused Cause.—No. 2623.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach J.

Law and Fact.—Nos. 2090, 1423, 1673, 1337, 1890, 2167, 2160, 2112, 2146, 1998, 1224, 1953, 1810, 1514, 1919, 1829, 1809, 1846, 1847, 2117, 2142, 2174, 2176, 2194, 2202, 2207, 2212, 2037.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Truax, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Stover, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beekman, J.—Elevated railroad cases.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J. Nos. 1064, 552, 877, 3702, 3486, 956, 997, 30284, 4070, 538, 1113, 1114, 1937, 4121, 1804, 1191, 1288, 1186, 803, 4089, 1227, 1250, 599, 830, 865, 539, 750, 742, 827, 124.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J. Nos. 1162, 1085, 1066, 1009, 1135, 1120, 1170, 1175, 1096, 1062, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1043, 1069, 503, 1138, 1111, 1076, 1157, 1220, 1171, 1282, 1160, 1170, 1125, 90, 100, 220, 1190.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Van Wyck, C. J. Nos. 821, 689, 1016, 708, 625, 721, 770, 773, 820, 846, 838, 855, 893, 669, 670, 738, 936, 937, 940, 903, 924, 667, 698, 971, 691, 837, 740, 3541½, 778, 917.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J. Short Causes.—Nos. 3904, 2805, 4110, 4057, 4016, 3303, 1563, 1837, 3582, 3583, 3674, 3709, 3989, 3774, 4024, 3736, 3763, 4031, 1643, 2489, 3936, 2988, 2182, 3814, 3865, 4039, 3470, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979.

Referee Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Duffy vs. Duffy—George Haas.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Rudolph Witterman vs. Aaron Kuschmer—Hosford B. Niles.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—John J. Roberts vs. Louis Weber—Benjamin Luska.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Brown, P. J.; Pratt, Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, JJ. Non-Enumerated Calendar.—Nos. 43, 54, 52, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Gaynor, J.—Demurrers.—Nos. 437, 438, 439, 361. General Calendar.—Nos. 48, 399, 435, 285, 257, 231, 220, 323, 329, 371, 260, 379, 374, 393, 380, 382.

Highest number reached on regular call, 403.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Osborne, J.—Ex-parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Smith, J.; Part II., Dickie, J.; Part III., Clement, J.; Part IV., Van Wyck, J. Nos. 1895, 1891, 1892, 2209, 2220, 1702, 569, 4483, 484, 1031, 1772, 1951, 1952, 1886, 2247, 2257, 2258, 2271, 2275, 2277, 2281, 2283, 2288, 2290, 2291, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2302, 2304, 2311, 2313, 2316, 2318, 2319, 2322, 2326, 2329, 2333.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2351.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Hurd, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.—Criminal calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S. The wills of Johanna Schneider, Mary Dorn, George T. Bowler, Annie Carpenter, John Probst, Annie B. Gartelman, Michael Wagner, Leonhardt Martin, and Henry Walke. The accounting of Ann E. Crouse. The estate of Osker M. Bohl. Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 50, the will of Jeremiah Hitchcock; No. 25, the will of Henry Dickinson.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...5:35|Sun sets...6:30|Moon rises...2:41

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) APRIL 6.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Cuffic	Liverpool	Mar. 27
Fairmead	Gibraltar	Mar. 15
Furnessia	Glasgow	Mar. 26
Halle	Bremen	Mar. 25
Jaines Turpie	Gibraltar	Mar. 21
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Gibraltar	Mar. 28
Lampasas	Galveston	Mar. 28
Michigan	London	Mar. 21
Montauk	Rotterdam	Mar. 22
Nacoochee	Savannah	April 1
Orinoco	Bermuda	April 1
Piequa	Gibraltar	Mar. 17
Saratoga	Havana	April 2
Schiedam	Amsterdam	Mar. 21
Spaarndam	Rotterdam	Mar. 24
Talisman	Middlesborough	Mar. 20
Venezuela	La Guayra	Mar. 31

TUESDAY, APRIL 7.

Benwick	Gibraltar	Mar. 28
Friesland	Antwerp	Mar. 25
Mississippi	London	Mar. 25
Prussia	Hamburg	Mar. 25
St. Cuthbert	Antwerp	Mar. 25

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8.

Alesia	Gibraltar	Mar. 25
Maskelyne	St. Lucia	Mar. 30
Nucces	Galveston	April 1
Orizaba	Havana	April 4

THURSDAY, APRIL 9.

Amyl	Shields	Mar. 21
Biela	St. Lucia	Mar. 30
Brooklyn City	Swansea	Mar. 25
Carib Prince	St. Lucia	April 1
Germ

SALES OF REALTY TO-DAY.

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, auction sales as follows: No. 420 Grand Street, northeast corner of Attorney Street, 19 by 69.1, four-story and basement brick tenement, with store; also 1,414 and 1,416 Avenue A, the first being the northeast corner of Seventy-fifth Street. The corner is 24.11½ by 98, five-story brick store and lofts building, and the adjoining 26.1½ by 98, five-story brick tenement; also 314 to 318 East Seventieth Street, south side, 231 feet east of Second Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, three five-story brick tenements.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles N. Morgan, referee, leasehold of 225 and 227 Sixth Avenue, southwest corner of Fifteenth Street, 43.3 by 120 by 83.3 by 20 by jog 40 by 100, five-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $65,200; on prior mortgage, $50,000.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A—The attention of those desirous of purchasing a strictly high class residence is specially invited to the thoroughly constructed, beautifully finished and carefully planned dwellings just completed on

77TH ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.,
the choicest residence section of the city.

These houses are each 25 feet wide, on both the American basement and high-stoop plans, and vary in exterior and interior arrangement and design.

Commenced early in 1894 and completed in 1896, neither time nor cost was been considered in their construction, and the same careful supervision has been exercised as if built by individual owners.

SPECIAL FEATURES
are steel floor beams and fire-proof brick arches; passenger elevators; advanced sanitary appliances; light and perfectly ventilated cellars. Descriptive pamphlets and permits on application to

McCAFFERTY & BUCKLEY,
ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS,
384 PARK AV., NEAR 53D.

Money used to purchase lots by installments in a desirable location being developed by a strong real estate syndicate is safe and sure to give large profits.

Particulars for a postal.

MUTUAL REALTY & LOAN CORPORATION,
Room 15, 100 Broadway, New-York.
AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY.
4 and 6 Warren St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID SUMMER AND WINTER HOME, away from all malaria, mosquitoes, &c., near Great Barrington, Mass., where ladies and children can come and go without escort, as there is no change of cars; beautiful forest and shade trees, marble fountains, steam heat, and open fireplaces; splendid dwelling, 17 rooms; 150 acres; every foot fit to make garden on; splendidly furnished from Bruner & Moore, New-York, and all furniture new. The whole property will be sold entire and in a lump, and with immediate possession if wanted. Address Box 60, Great Barrington, Mass.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

EDISON BUILDING,
42-44 Broad St., through to 38-40 New St.

OFFICES FOR RENT,
suitable for Brokers, Lawyers, or similar occupation, at very moderate rates, arranged to suit tenant.

ALSO
Large ground floor office on New St. Size, 29x51.
For plans, rates, and full particulars
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
9 PINE ST.

Lancashire Insurance Co.'s
BUILDING,
25 Pine St., adjoining Sub-Treasury.
Offices at $300 and upward in this exceedingly well-lighted building. No extras.
For plans and further particulars
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
9 PINE STREET.

DOWNEY BUILDING,
Cor. Pine, Front and Depeyster Sts.,
A desirable basement office, and other offices on upper floors, at $250 and upward, including janitor, elevator service, electric light and heat.
For plans and further particulars
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
9 PINE ST.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Above 14th St., East Side.
A.—Herbert, 104 & 106 East 81st St.
NEAR ART MUSEUM, CENTRAL PARK, and 5th Av. cars. Low rents. Elegant Suites of First Floors and Corner, Suitable for Doctors. First-class Apartments; steam heat; coal and wood; uniformed hall boys; elevators; all improvements. Also 110 and 112 East 47th St., seven rooms and bath; all bright, sunny, and pleasant; moderate rents.

Apply on premises, or offices of O'REILLY BROTHERS' NEW-YORK STORAGE WAREHOUSES.

121 East 44th St., corner of Lexington Av., or 258 St. Nicholas Av., corner of 123d St.

"THE FIFTH AVENUE,"
1,037 and 1,038 Fifth Avenue, corner 85th St., N. Y.—Elegant apartments to let; 10 rooms and bath; all improvements, elevators, &c.; great inducements. WILLIAM G. ROBERTS, 1,038 Fifth Av., N. Y.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A— FLATS. "A—
Light, well-ventilated flats, at reasonable rents. Apply on premises, 402 West 58th St.
Apply on premises, or to
J. E. Whitaker, 278 Boulevard, near W. 74th St.

BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN—First-class, frame, 20 x40x100; two stories and basement; 11 rooms and bath; all improvements; 377 Monroe St., near Tompkins Av.; rent, $40.00 per month. Permit from MERRITT, 407 Tompkins Av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF WILLIAM E. WHEELOCK & CO. to HENRY WARREN BEEBE for the benefit of creditors.—In pursuance of an order made by Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 28th day of February, 1896, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against WILLIAM E. WHEELOCK & CO., lately doing business in the City and County of New-York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said William E. Wheelock & Co., for the benefit of their creditors, at his office, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May, 1896.—Dated New-York, February 28th, 1896.

HENRY WARREN BEEBE, Assignee.
ARNOLD, GREENE & PATTERSON, Attorneys for Assignee, 3 Broad St., New-York City.
mh2-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—In the matter of the application of the DEUTSCHER RECHTS SCHUTZ VEREIN for leave to change its name.

To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the statute of the State of New-York in such case made and provided, application will be made to the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 20th day of April, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard on behalf of the Deutscher Rechts Schutz Verein, for an order of the said court changing the name of the said corporation to "THE LEGAL AID SOCIETY."—Dated New-York, March 6, 1896.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Deutscher Rechts Schutz Verein.

ARTHUR V. BRIESEN,
President of the Deutscher Rechts Schutz Verein.
ROBERT GOELLER, Esq., Attorney for Petitioner.
mh8-1aw6wM

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, April 7, 1896,
At 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
No. 207 East 73d Street,
4 valuable lots on
70th & 71st Streets,
East of Avenue A.
PUBLIC AUCTION SALE
of the
Choice and Valuable Properties
Nos. 34, 36, and 38 West 125th Street, 31 and 33 West 124th Street, 52 East 76th Street,
and 4 valuable lots, north side
96th Street,
between 5th and Madison Avs.
ALSO 9 CHOICE LOTS
Northwest Corner
7th Avenue and 148th Street.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's Office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
Tuesday, April 7th, 1896,
At 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF THE HEIRS OF
Frederick Heppenheimer, Deceased,
The Choice and Valuable Property,
consisting of 4, 5, and 6-story brick buildings, with large plot of land,
Nos. 22 and 24 North William St.,
running through to and being
Nos. 225 and 227 William St.,
opposite junction
Park Row and North William St.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's Office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
Tuesday, April 7th, 1896,
At 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION
To Close the Estate of George G. Sickles, Deceased,
under the direction of
Robert L. Wensley, Esq., Referee,
The 4-story brick store and lot
No. 404 6th Avenue,
between 24th and 25th Streets, and valuable lot on
West 116th Street,
between Amsterdam Av. and Morningside Av. West. Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's Office, 111 Broadway.

Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
Tuesday, April 14th, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
To close the Estate of Maria Conway, Deceased,
The Valuable Tenement Property
Nos. 533 and 535 East 11th St., 169 Suffolk Street,
between Houston and Stanton Streets, and
No. 361 East 10th Street.
For maps, &c, apply to William C. Orr, Esq., Attorney, 51 Chambers Street, and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1896,
At 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
3 valuable lots, south side
68th Street,
between 1st Avenue and Avenue A.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's Office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1896,
At 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
TRUSTEES' SALE
of the estate of DOMINICK MAGUIRE, deceased.
4-story brick and stone dwelling, with lot,
NO. 138 EAST 15TH STREET.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's Office, 111 Broadway.

PHILIP A. SMYTH
Sells at auction, Tuesday, April 7, at 12 o'clock, at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE,
ESTATE OF PATRICK RYAN, DECEASED.
VALUABLE APARTMENT HOUSES,
163, 165, 167 AND 169 EAST 102D ST.,
near Third Av., four well-built 5-story brownstone double flats, 27x100.11 each, modern improvements, fine condition.
153 WEST 103D ST.,
near Amsterdam Av., splendid 5-story apartment house; all modern improvements; 31x101.
LIBERAL TERMS.
MARTIN J. EARLEY, Esq., Attorney, 229 B'way.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 11 Pine St.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S AND TRUSTEE'S SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
the handsome three-story and basement high-stoop brownstone house and lot
NO. 146 EAST 62D ST.,
with Mirrors and Gas Fixtures.
Also—
the three story and basement brick house and lot
NO. 216 EAST 31ST ST.
75 PER CENT. may remain on bond and mortgage.
For full particulars apply at office of JAMES A. ROSS, Esq., ATTORNEY, No. 215 West 125th St., and at Auctioneer's office, 24 Pine St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—JOHN LANZER, plaintiff, against JULIUS WOLFF, ANNA WOLFF, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date January 14th, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of April, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, and with the two buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Union Avenue, distant (125) one hundred and twenty-five feet northerly from the point of intersection of the said westerly line of Union Avenue with the northerly line of Cedar Street, and running thence westerly and parallel to the said northerly line of Cedar Street, (168) one hundred and sixty-eight feet to a line drawn parallel to the said easterly line of Tinton Avenue, at a distance of one hundred feet easterly therefrom; thence northerly, parallel to the said easterly line of Tinton Avenue (25) twenty-five feet and (6) six inches; thence easterly and parallel to the said northerly line of Cedar Street, (64) sixty-four feet and (9) nine inches; thence southeasterly (14) fourteen and (58-100) fifty-eight-one-hundredths feet to a point distant ninety feet westerly from the westerly line of Union Avenue, along a line drawn parallel to the said northerly line of Cedar Street, at a distance of (145) one hundred and forty-five feet (3) three inches northerly therefrom; thence easterly and parallel to said northerly line of Cedar Street, (90) ninety feet to the westerly line of Union Avenue; and thence southerly along the westerly line of Union Avenue (20) twenty feet (3) three inches to the point or place of beginning; be all the said several distances and dimensions more or less, being the same premises conveyed to Julius Wolff by John W. Decker on the sixteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.—Dated New-York, April 1st, 1896.

FRANCIS D. HOYT, Referee.
READ, HATTING & WINTNER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 5 Beekman Street, New-York City.
ap6-2aw3wM&Th&ap27

WEST 64TH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—ALBERT L. FOSS, plaintiff, against MICHAEL F. SHERIDAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of March, 1896, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 14th day of April, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly line of Sixty-fourth Street, distant three hundred and fifty feet northwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northeasterly line of Sixty-fourth Street with the northwesterly line of Tenth Avenue, and running thence northwesterly, along the northeasterly line of Sixty-fourth Street, twenty-five feet; thence northeasterly, on a line parallel with Tenth Avenue, one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block; thence southeasterly along the said centre line of the block, twenty-five feet, and thence southwesterly, on a line parallel with the Tenth Avenue, one hundred feet and five inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 21st, 1896.

WILLIAM M. HOES, Referee.
HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 150 Broadway, New-York City.
mh-22-2aw3wM&Th&ap14

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JAMES GUNNING against CATHERINE GUNNING, Ellen Gunning, and others, defendants:

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of March, 1895, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, Esq., Auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain triangular lot, piece, or parcel of land, and the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Le Roy Street, (or St. Luke's Place,) between Hudson and Bedford Streets, in the Ninth Ward of the City of New-York, formerly known as No. 62 Le Roy Street, (now as No. 17 St. Luke's Place,) and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Le Roy Street at the corner of lands formerly belonging to the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York, distant five feet northwesterly from the angle formed by what was formerly the junction of the northerly side of Le Roy and Burton Streets, thence running easterly along Le Roy Street, five feet to said angle; thence northeasterly along the Roy (formerly Burton) Street, twenty-two feet nine inches to land now or late of John McLean; thence northerly along said land now or late of John McLean, seventy-three feet two inches to a point; thence southwesterly along said lands formerly of said Trinity Church to the place of beginning. Bounded southerly in front by Le Roy Street, easterly by said lands now or late of John McLean, and northwesterly by said lands formerly of said Trinity Church. Said premises being now known as No. 63 Le Roy Street, (or No. 17 St. Luke's Place.)—Dated New-York, March 28th, 1896.

MORRIS CUKOR, Referee.
GWILLIM & MEYERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 150 Nassau St., New-York City.
mh30-2aw8wM&Th&ap21

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LAPTHORNE, ANNA.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent.—Sarah Short, Susan Ann Woolnough, Thomas T. Ash, William H. Ash, Mary Jane Dunrich, Elizabeth Hall send greeting.

Whereas, Susan Ann Woolnough of the City of Brooklyn has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 22d day of January, 1883, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Anna Lapthorne, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have not one, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Thomas C. John at Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 26th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] JAMES FAIREAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Petitioner, 51 Chambers St., New-York City.
mh2-1aw6wM&ap13

SHERARD, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID SHERARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Linder & Remig Manufacturing Co., No. 329 West Twelfth Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of June, next.—Dated New-York, the fourth day of December, 1895. THOMAS J. SHERARD, Administrator, with the will annexed. LESLIE M. DANIEL, Attorney for Administrator, with the will annexed, 70 Wall Street, New-York City.
d9-1aw6mM

WARING, EDMUND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND WARING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Augustus C. Brown, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of May, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of November, 1895. FERNANDO BALTES, Executor. AUGUSTUS C. BROWN, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New-York City.
n25-1aw6mM

BANG, HENRY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. BANG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the Sturtevant House, No. 1,186 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of March, 1896. F. W. BERGSTEIN, Executor, &c. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Attorney for Executor, 49 and 51 Chambers St., N. Y. City. mh30-1aw6mM

DEY, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT DEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Joseph T. Brown, Jr., No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1895. WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, JOHN C. DEY, Executors. JOSEPH T. BROWN, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City. d14-1aw6mM

DUNNING, BENJAMIN F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. DUNNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 67 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of February, 1896. FRANK DUNNING, Executor; WILLIAM F. DUNNING, Executor. A. J. A. CALLAGHAN, Attorney for Executors, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. f24-1aw6mM

SHEFFIELD, CHARLES JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES JOSEPH SHEFFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at their place of transacting business, the Windsor Hotel, No. 571 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of February, 1896. LEWIS B. SHEFFIELD, Administratrix. BOARDMAN & CHILDS, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 35 Broadway, New-York City. f10-1aw6mM

GWYNN, ELIZABETH GREATHOUSE. — In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH GREATHOUSE GWYNN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Oppenheim & Severance, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of December, 1895. CECILIA S. SAMUEL, Administratrix. WM. DOUGLAS MOORE, Attorney for Administratrix, 187 Broadway, New-York City. n18-1aw6mM

GRANT, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES GRANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Edward Souther, No. 7 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 22nd day of January, 1896. FREDERIC GRANT, CHARLOTTE L. GRANT. ja27-1aw6mM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ODELL, ANN M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN M. ODELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of February, 1896. GEO. W. McADAM, Executor. ALBERT J. APPELL, Attorney for Executor, 51 Chambers St., City. mh9-1aw6mM

McCARTHY, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McCARTHY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 54 East 120th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of October, 1895. CATHERINE B. McCARTHY, Administratrix. o28-1aw6mM

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on AVENUE A, SEVENTY-SEVENTH AND SEVENTY-EIGHTH STREETS, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said Board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held in Part I., at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of April, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on Avenue A, Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Avenue A with the northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street, and running thence northerly along said easterly line of Avenue A 204 feet 4 inches to the southerly line of Seventy-eighth Street; thence easterly along said southerly line of Seventy-eighth Street 123 feet; thence southerly and parallel with the said easterly line of Avenue A 204 feet 4 inches to the northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street, and thence westerly along said northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street 123 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, March 31st, 1896.
FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending April 11 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

MONDAY—At 4 P. M. for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Indra, (letters must be directed "per Indra.")

TUESDAY—At 11 A. M. (supplementary 12:30 P. M.) for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Spree, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Spree.")

WEDNESDAY—At 7 A. M. (supplementary 9 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Paul";) at 9 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown; at 10 A. M. for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland.")

THURSDAY.—At 6 A. M. for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 7 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam.")

SATURDAY—At 2 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Lucania,") at 5 A. M. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 7 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 A. M. for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 10 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 11 A. M. for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY—At *3 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortez, Guatemala, and Bluefields, per steamers from New-Orleans; at 4 P. M. (supplementary 4:30 P. M.) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 9 P. M. for Jamaica per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 A. M. for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 11 A. M. for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 2 P. M. for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Foscolia; at *3 P. M. for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY—At 10 A. M. for Costa Rica, per steamship Geo. Dumois, via Limon; at 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 12:30 P. M. (supplementary 1 P. M.) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana";) at 1 P. M. for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana; at 3 P. M. for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Mexican Prince; at 9 P. M. for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY—At 2:30 A. M. for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for Nassau, N. P., and Sanliago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY—At 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for Gonaives and Santa Martha, per steamship Cuba, (letters for other parts of Haiti must be directed "per Cuba";) at 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Finance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Finance";) at 12 M. for Mexico, per steamship Panama, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, (letters must be directed "per Panama";) at 2 P. M. for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Grecian Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Grecian Prince";) at *3 P. M. for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY—At 8 A. M. for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for Bermuda, per steamship Muriel; at 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 A. M. for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga";) at 10:30 A. M. for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem IV., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana, must be directed "per Prins Willem IV.";) at *3 P. M. for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 A. M., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 A. M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 10 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Hankow, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to April *12 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to April *13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 22 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 28 and up to April *23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April *25 at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.
CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., April 3, 1896.

IT STANDS TO REASON

that a thinking class of readers such as those who patronize THE NEW-YORK TIMES are the very ones whom persons having Real Estate to sell would want to reach.

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all these read the paper because nowhere else can they get as thorough, accurate, and definite information of what is doing. The newspaper that is read in this way is the best for advertisers.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Phila. Depot of the Q. M. Dep't, No. 1428 ARCH ST., Phila., Pa., April 1, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M. FRIDAY, May 1, 1896, for furnishing the U. S. Q. M. Dep't the following-mentioned articles to be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depots at Philadelphia, Pa., and Jeffersonville, Ind.: Algullettes and knots, axes, axehelves, blankets, record books, brooms, scrubbing brushes, bunk bottoms, linen collars, card holders, D. B. cloth, Italian cloth, drums, drumheads, drilling, cotton duck, D. B. flannel, blouse lining flannel, Canton flannel, Berlin gloves, helmets, helmet trimmings, corset jeans, S. B. kersey, leggins, mattresses, mosquito bars, mosquito head nets, music stands, music pouches, pillows, pillow cases, muslin shirts, calfskin shoes, barrack shoes, cotton stockings, wool stockings, suspenders, shovels, tent poles and pin, trumpets, trumpet cords and tassels, cotton undershirts. Bids for delivery at other points will be entertained. The goods called for are deliverable on and after July 1, 1896, and bidders must state in exact terms the quantities they propose to deliver on July 1, 1896, and the quantities monthly thereafter. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast, to extent of consumption required by the public service there. For copies of printed instructions as to bidders and blank proposals, at pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely: Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned: J. G. C. LEE, Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Depot Quartermaster.